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HE COMES UP SMILING

BY CHARLES SHERMAN

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CHAPTER IX.

On the Road.

The general never went anywhere without a well-stocked library, guide-books, instruction books, maps. All were consulted long and often, and with a childlike faith that Henrietta's sarcasm and the signposts had not been able to shake.

If the guide-book read: "White rock on left," the general stopped the car if the rock were not immediately seen where it should be according to the book and refused to go further until it had been discovered. If the rock could not be located, the general ran back a little way or ahead a little way, and if the white rock still refused to be seen on the left, the general did not see what right anyone had to remove valuable landmarks. Henrietta's tentative endeavor to point out the possibility that the book was mistaken, doubtless unintentionally, but still mistaken, was simply waved aside as one more indication of woman's inferiority to man. If the book said that there was a hill at such and such a place, and there was in fact no hill there, the book was still correct. There was something the matter with the landscape.

Bartlett knew of this unfortunate tendency of the general's and resolved to get rid of those books and maps and papers. With every mile indicated and nicely tabulated, every turn and landmark mentioned, it would be almost impossible to get off the beaten route, and they must avoid telegraph stations and postoffices as much as possible. The success of the scheme lay in keeping Batchelor away from all touch and communication with the city. They must, if possible, get lost, and with the multitudinous books and maps they would not be able to. Therefore, they must get rid of the books and maps.

When they had separated to prepare for the trip, Bartlett returned hastily to the garage. No one was in sight except a strange chauffeur lounging in the doorway. Bartlett collected all the literature from the general's car and hastened back to the hotel. Surreptitiously, he entered an empty room near the one assigned to him and when he emerged again his arms were burdenless and he was smiling gently.

They waited for the Watermelon on the porch, intending to have an early supper and start while it was still light. Bartlett greeted the returning youth with relief and led the way to the dining room. He mentioned a small village some 30 miles to the north, where they could find accommodations for the night in an old farm-house.

"Friends of mine," said he. "I go there every fall."

The general rose to get his blue book. "We will look it up," said he.

Bartlett stopped him. The town was not in the book. He knew, for he had tried to find it.

"The maps will do," said the general, who liked to locate every town visually on the maps or in the books before he undertook to motor there.

Desperate, Bartlett declared that it was not on the maps. But the general would not be daunted. They could put it on the maps themselves if they knew in which county it was, near what postoffice—

"We don't want to locate it," said Bartlett, growing stern and cross of a necessity.

They found the cars waiting at the steps and a small crowd to see them off and while away the time before supper.

Bartlett said, as he knew the way, he would lead. "We need only two cars. Mr. Batchelor's car can be left until we return."

"Three cars might come in handy," protested the general, who objected to every suggestion not his own, on principle.

"Why?" asked Bartlett, coldly.

"Mr. Batchelor might become offended at us and want to ride by himself," suggested Henrietta, laughing.

"Yes," agreed Billy, who, though young and charming, was sometimes lacking in that reserve that should have stamped her father's daughter. "He and dad are fighting each other now on 'Change."

Henrietta flushed, the Watermelon laughed and the general looked pained at the thought of any possible lack of congeniality.

"My dear Billy," said Bartlett, "the third auto would be extremely handy for you and your tongue, at least."

Billy glanced raiserably from one to the other. "Why, Daddy, you told me yesterday—"

"I have told you many things," said Bartlett, "both yesterday and the day before."

He took the general by the arm and gently but firmly thrust him into his car, getting in himself and taking the wheel. The young folk could ride in the tonneau and Alphonse follow in the general's car with the luggage.

The cars started down the hill in the first sweet flush of evening. Birds were going to bed with noisy upbraidings. A few cows at the pasture bars watched them pass with great, stupid, placid eyes, jaws going slowly, rhythmically, as they waited for the milking time. Now they flashed from the shadows of the woods to the open country, pastures and rolling grain fields on each hand. Now they plunged among the trees again with the drowsy twitter of birds and the clear babbling of a brook somewhere off among the ferns and brambles.

The Watermelon leaned back in the deep soft cushions of the big car and smiled a smile of calm and peace and comfort. The car ran smoothly, noiselessly, little breezes laden with the sweetness of the approaching night wandered by, on each side of him was a pretty girl. Tramping idealized! It was living idealized. And that morning, hungry, shabby, unshaved, he had been content to lie in the sweet lush grasses of a chance meadow, under a butternut tree, with the convivial James and the corpulent Mike! He crossed one well-pressed, silken leg over the other and saw by the wayside, lounging in the shadows, waiting for the car to pass, the two, James and Mike—Mike, fat, red-faced, dirty, his frowsy hat pulled aslant over his small, bleary eyes, shoulders humped from long habit in cold weather, toes coming out of his boot ends; James, clean shaven, but otherwise no better dressed, no cleaner, both chewing tobacco with the thoughtful rumination of the cows watching over the pasture bars at the end of the wooded lane.

Over the trees, the sun was dropping from sight. Clearly and sweetly on the quiet air of the eventide, the church bells began to toll from the village below them in the valley.

Billy nudged the Watermelon to call his attention to the two weary figures by the wayside.

"Poor fellows, said Henrietta softly, lest they hear her.

The Watermelon glanced at them in lofty disgust and catching James' eye, his own flickered the fraction of an inch and he raised his hands languidly to adjust the brown silk tie at his throat. When they had passed, he turned and waved a graceful farewell. He explained to Billy as they swept on into the deepening dusk.

"You might as well encourage the poor fellows. They probably want to ride as well as I." And Henrietta fancied that possibly his father had looked thus on a Sunday, in the pulpit of a country church.

"Yes," agreed Billy. "They may be perfectly dandy fellows."

"Assuredly," laughed Henrietta. "The stout one fairly radiated truth and nobility, a manly, upright youth."

"I don't care," declared Billy warmly. "You can't always tell from appearances. You ought to know that, Henrietta. Clothes don't make the man."

"Nor his manners," laughingly retorted Henrietta.

"Sure," said the Watermelon. "Father used to say that manners didn't count any more than the good apples on the top of the box to hide the rotten ones beneath."

"I think your father was a cynic," said Henrietta sharply, into whose ears Billy had been recounting the sayings of the absent divine.

"Yes," admitted the Watermelon, "he was."

"Cynicism is a sign of failure," quoted Henrietta. "Surely your father wasn't a cynic."

"Yes, he was," declared the Watermelon, "and you didn't make that up yourself. You heard some failure say it. Father used to say, and he's right, that if a man reached forty without becoming a cynic, he was a fool and might never have reached forty. A success can be a cynic, for cynicism is simply a pretty good idea of the meanness of human nature and no unfounded expectation of anything especially decent coming from it, isn't that so? Father used to say that love was divine, hate devilish, and meanness just cussed human nature, and a mixture of the three in more or less degree made man."

"Your father was a philosopher," laughed Henrietta. "I would like to have met him."

"I thought the papers said—" began Billy, in her slow, anxious way to get things right.

"Yes, they did," interrupted the Watermelon, "and they were right."

It was quite dark now. Bartlett stopped a moment while Alphonse lit the lamps, and then they went on and on, faster and faster, into the summer night. Once in a while they passed a lighted farm-house and a dog rushed out and barked at them. Twice they whirled through small villages and the villagers, going home from church, paused to watch them pass and be swallowed up in the dark ahead. The air was full of fireflies. A whippoorwill called plaintively from the bushes, and low in the west were flashes of heat lightning, with now and then an ominous rumble of distant thunder. Silence had settled on all, even Billy mused in her corner, half asleep.

The general had been worried for some time. They were apparently getting no where. He felt that he should have consulted the blue book. He was about to to suggest that they stop and get the book from the rear car, when Bartlett waved toward the dark bulk of a house looming out of the night, some little way ahead.

"That's the place," said he. "We can spend the night there and get one of the best chicken breakfasts I ever ate.

The general looked at the place and rallied his sinking spirits. It appeared dark and he should say it was deserted, but Bartlett doubtless knew what he was talking about. The people probably lived in the kitchen. He was hungry and tired and the thought of hot sausages, bread and jam and milk and then a soft cool bed was nearly as good as the reality. He turned gaily to the quiet three in the tonneau.

"Wake up and hear the birds sing," Bartlett glanced back and laughed.

Continued on Page Three.

Abe Martin

It didn't take th' whisky trust long t' find out that th' feller that drinks 'll drink anything.

Movements in Scientific World

The Smithsonian Institution at Washingtoin presents for public perusal its annual report for 1911 with the usual appendix, containing 37 papers of genuine interest to both scientists and laymen. By a system of its own and in accordance with its aim to diffuse the most recent advances in knowledge, the institution includes in its annual report a unique series of articles on subjects pertaining to all branches of science, with the results and practical values pertaining thereto; some especially prepared, others translated from foreign periodicals and scientific publications, and still others written by savants and investigators of world-wide renown.

A brief article by M. H. Marchand deals with the invention of the gyroscopic compass and its practical utilization on shipboard. Beginning with a definite description and explanation of the principles of the gyroscope and compass, this paper describes the invention of the Anschutz compass, and elucidates its operation and functions, explaining as well a method of control for secondary compasses, similar to our well known electric master-clock system.

Article by Marconi.

On the kindred subjects of telegraphy and telephony are included two timely papers, one by the eminent Italian inventor, Marconi, entitled, "Radiotelegraphy," in which some important experiments are recorded, including some of the accomplishments of transoceanic wireless and land and ship communication; the other is by our own countryman, Dr. George O. Squier, major in the signal corps, U. S. A., who writes on multiplex telegraphy and telephony by means of electric waves guided by wires.

In writing on the topic of invisible light, Prof. R. W. Wood, of Johns Hopkins University, cites many surprising experiments performed by him in studying the effect of invisible light-rays in photography. A feature of photographs taken by the ultraviolet light is that white appears black and black white. By these experiments and their results it is hoped eventually to show by photography many new features of the celestial bodies, and probably also the materials of their composition.

As illustrating the practical uses of ultra-violet, Dr. Jules Courmont has contributed a paper on the sterilization of drinking water by the light rays emitted from a quartz mercury-vapor lamp. The application of this system for practical purposes is readily seen when it is understood that the only requisite is clear water and an available electric current. Although it may seem strange, the chemical property of the water is not altered, neither is it charged electrically, nor warmed, nor its taste or odor affected by this method. It is simply rendered sterile and free from bacteria.

Two Papers on Chemistry.

The volume contains two papers on chemistry; one by Sir William Ramsay, entitled, "Ansient and Modern Views Regarding the Chemical Elements;" the other by Prof. Theodore William Richards, of Harvard University, is on "The Fundamental Properties of the Elements."

Joseph W. Richards, of Lehigh University, has written an article on "What Electrochemistry is Accomplishing," in which he shows the part taken by this comparatively new science in modern industrial progress.

Following the contributions on chemistry is one by Noel Heaton, concerning the production and identification of artificial precious stones, a subject of no little romantic interest due to the fact that men of science have for centuries strained their ingenuity in attempting to solve the mystery of the origin of jewels in order to gain for themselves both fame and we may suppose untold wealth by producing them artificially. Within the last few years the subject has been revived with new force, since only recently artificial production on a commercial scale, of any species of gem, has become practicable. By the term "artificial" Mr. Heaton does not mean imitation stones, but only such reproductions as possess the chemical and physical properties of the natural stones. Many of the processes of manufacturo are explained in this paper, and the instruments and tests used in the identification of jewels are described. While the manufacture of many stones is scientifically possible, it is not yet general, and can not interfere commercially if the dealers are honest enough to properly describe their wares.

Astronomical Progress.

Concerning astronomy, J. A. Plaskett, of the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, Canada, has permitted the reprinting of an article presented by him as an address before the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, on some of the recent interesting developments in this subject. He considers the present time unique as to astronomical progress, and feels that more rapid advance has been made recently than at any other time in history. Among the significant indications of such development are the remarkable coordination and correlation of the different sciences. After summing up the various astronomical investigations carried on by the prominent men of this science, during the year, Mr. Plaskett memntions the immensity of the task set for the devotees of astronomy to solve, the constitution of the siderial universe about which we now know comparatively little.

A topic of general concern in regard to the legal division of time in the various countries, is in the form of a a translation of a french article by Dr. M. Philippot, Astronomer at the royal Observatory of Belgium, and offers considerable instructive information. Without becoming too technical, Dr. Philippot's article discusses time in general and also touches on the relations of the time-divisions in the different countries and zones, which become more readily regulated as international communication is extended and improved upon. Naturally the question of an international dateline enters into the discussion of general time, and in this connection a brief paragraph explains how this line, originally the 180th meridian from Greenwich, crossing of which meant the loss or gain of a day, depending on the direction of travel, came to be relocated so as to conform with the geographical and political divisions and conditions of eastern Siberia, and certain of the Pacific Islands, thus making the dates of those individual countries uniform.

Among the other papers, there are: "The age of the earth," by J. Joly; International air map and aeronautical marks," by Ch. Lallemand; "Geologic work of ants in tropical America, by J. C. Branner; "On the value of the fossil floras of the Arctic regions as evidence of geological climates," by A. G. Nathorst; "Recent advances in our knowledge of the production of light by living organisms," by F. Alex McDermott; "Organic evolution, Darwinan and de Vriesian," by N. C. Macnamara; "Magnalia naturae. or the greater problems of biology," by D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson; "A History of certain great horned owls," by Charles R. Keyes; "The passenger pigeon," by Pehr Palm (1759), and John James Audubon(1831); "Note on the iridescent colors of birds and insects," by A. Mallock; "On the positions assumed by birds in flight," by Bentley Beetham; "The garden of serpents, Butanan, Brazil," by S. Pozzi; "Some useful native plants from New Mexico," by Paul C. Standley; "The tree ferns of North America," by William R. Maxon; "The value of ancient Mexican manuscripts in the study of the general development of writing," by Alfred M. Tozzer; "The discoverers of the art of iron manufacture," by W. Belck; "The Kabyles of North Africa," by A. Lissauer; "Chinese architecture and its relation to Chinese culture," by Ernst Boerschmann; "The Lolos of Kientchang, western China," by A. F. Legendre; "The physiology of sleep," by R. Legendre; "Profitable and fruitless lines of endeavor in public health work," by Edwin O. Jordan; "Factory sanitation and efficiency ," by C. E. A. Winslow; "The physiological influence of ozone," by Leonard Hill and Martin Flack; "Traveling at high speeds on the surface of the earth and above it," by H. S. Hele-Shaw; "Robert Koch, 1843- 1910," by C. J. M., and "Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, 1817-1911," by Lieut. Col. D. Prain

When the Divining Rod Works

THE United States Geological Survey states that no appliance, either mechanical or electric, has yet been devised that will detect water in places where plain common sense and close observation will not show its presence just as well. Numerous mechanical devices have been proposed for detecting the presence of underground water, ranging in complexity from the simple forked branch of witch hazel, peach, or other tree to more or less elaborate mechanical or electric contrivances.

Many of the operators of these devices, especially those who use the home-cut forked branch, are entirely honest in the belief that the working of the rod is influenced by agencies—usually regarded as electric currents following underground streams of water—that are entirely independent of their own bodies, and many people have implicit faith in their own and others' ability to handle underground water in this way. In experiments with a rod made from a forked branch it seemed to turn downward at certain points independent of the operator's will, but more complete tests resulted in showing that this downturning resulted from slight and, until watched for, unconscious muscular action, the effects of which were communicated through the arms and wrists to the rod. No movement of the rod from causes outside of the body could be detected, and it soon became obvious that the view held by other men of science is correct—that the operation of the "divining rod" is generally due to unconscious movements of the body or of the muscles of the hand. The experiments made show that these movements occur most frequently at places where the operator's experience has led him to believe that water may be found.

The uselessness of the divining rod is indicated by the facts that it may be worked at will by the operator, that he fails to detect strong water currents in tunnels and other channels that afford no surface indications of water, and that his locations in limestone regions where water flows in well-defined channels are no more successful than those dependent on mere guess. In fact, its operators are successful only in regions in which ground water occurs in a definite sheet of porous material or in more or less clayey deposits, such as pebbly clay or till. In such regions few failures can occur, for wells get water almost anywhere.

The only advantage of employing a "water witch," as the operator of the divining rod is sometimes called, is that crudely skilled services are thus occasionally obtaine, for the men so employed, if endowed with any natural aptitude, become through their experience in locating wells shrewd, if sometimes unconscious observers of the occurrence and movements of ground water.

Red Rain.

London Mirror.

Red rain is fairly common, and in May, 1885, there was a heavy fall of blood-red hail at Castlewain, County Down, Ireland. The red hue was not merely on the surface. When one squeezed the pellets the fingers were deeply stained.

A remarkable red rain fell at The Hague in the year 1676. The town was in an uproar one morning upon finding lakes and ditches which had contained water over night now full of "blood." A physician, however, took some of it from one of the canals, put it under his microscope and found that it was due to tiny red animals, all in a state of lively commotion. This, however, by no means reassured the population, who thought such a prodigy no less awful than actual blood.

American Girl Marries a Duke

THE DUCHESS OF RICHELIEU.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 8.—The most notable wedding in the east for many years was solemnized here today when Cardinal Gibbons performed the ceremony which united Miss Elinor Douglas Wise to the Duc de Richelieu, of Paris. Miss Wise is the daughter of the late Captain Wise, of the United States navy.

The ushers included Della Franco, of Rome, who is said to be a cousin of the king of Italy; Ernesto Begni del Tiata, of Italy; M. A. Kosley, of Russia, and Henry Wise Miller, of Morristown, N. J.

While only relatives of the family attended the wedding, about 1,000 invitations were issued to the reception.

TATTOOING IN THE NAVY

SURGEON Ammen Farenholt, U. S. N., who is on duty at the naval training station in San Francisco, has continued his researches relative to the prevalence of tattooing in the navy, upon which subject he made some interesting observations a few years ago.

He has followed up these earlier statistics by recent examinations of the records and has been able to compare how closely the observations recorded concerning recruits and re-enlisted men in the navy during the period from 12 to four years ago correspond with those collected for men enlisting and re-enlisting in another branch of the service during the past two years. According to the Army and Navy Register, he reaches this conclusion and makes the following comments:

1. That the percentage of this kind of personal adornment among the several classes from which both the navy and the marine corps receive their recruits is diminishing little, if at all—23-21.

2. That after enlistment the sailormen acquires tattooing more frequently than the marine—53-35.

3. That tattooing is about as prevalent in the United States army as it is in the United States marine corps—35-34.

The character of the designs chosen shows a remarkable similarity and a continuance of choice in unchanged channels.

The navy list gives a percentage of 33, one in every three tattooed recruits having selected a decoration a part of which represented a female figure. In the case of the marine corps this percentage was found to be 34, practically the same, showing that these designs still retain their popularity.

Several of the more strictly deep sea and time honored patterns were rarely met. The Jerusalem cross and the pig on the dorsum of the foot were not seen; crosses, crucifixes, Neptune, mermaids and the tombstone weeping willow, "In memory of my mother," once so common, appeared in diminishing numbers. Bracelets, knots and tattooing on exposed parts are also disappearing.

The significance and superstition of many of these marks are rapidly becoming lost, as we have lost forever the gold earrings, the pigtail and the tarpaulin hat of the ancient mariner, and the conventional book designs of the professional tattooer are more in evidence. A certain levity in selection, which the old tar would certainly deprecate, is often seen—for example, the Katzenjammer kids, Happy Hooligan, tennis racquets, bat and balls, glasses of beer, socks, etc.

The influence of Japanese work is increasingly noticed—dragons, flowers, butterflies, animals and Japanese women are very common. No evidence of infection of the transmission of disease was noticed.

Justice of the Czar

London Globe.

DETAILS of an extraordinary scene which took place while the czar was inspecting troops near Moscow recently are now leaking out. While his imperial majesty was passing down the lines of the Second Infantry regiment, a private of the Fourth company suddenly stepped out of the Line, threw down his rifle and rushed up to the czar to hand him a petition. At first it was believed that an attempt was being made on the czar's life, and officers standing by threw themselves upon the man. It was ascertained, however, that the man merely wished to present a petition, stating that he had been forced to serve in the army instead of his brother, who had not drawn the free ticket. He was placed under arrest.

The czar was greatly annoyed at the occurrence, and ordered the punishment of all the officers connected with the regiment. The chief commander of the military district has received a severe note, the commander of the army corps a caution, the commander of the division a reprimand and the commander of the Second infantry regiment a service reprimand. The commander of the battalion to which the company belongs has been asked to retire, and the captain of the company and the officer of the man's detachment have been dismissed the service. The man himself has received 30 days' imprisonment, but it is stated that his grievance will be inquired into.

United States Miners

The total number of men employed in the coal mines of the United States in 1911, according to the United States geological survey, was 722,335, of whom 172,585 were employed in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania and 549,750 in the bituminous and lignite mines. The anthracite miners averaged more working time than the bituminous miners, working 246 days, as against 211 days for the bituminous miners.

The average production for each man employed was 524 tons in the anthracite mines—an exceptionally large tonnage—and 738 tons in the bituminous mines. The average daily production for each man employed was 2.13 short tons in the anthracite and 3.50 tons in the bitumious mines.

In most of the bitumious mines of the United States the eight-hour working day prevails. In 1911, out of a total of 549,750 employes in the bituminous coal mines, 330,045 worked in mines that were operated eight hours a day; 57,351 worked in mines that were operated nine hours a day, and 137,570 worked in mines operated 10 hours a day.

The Man and the Mule

Tulsa (Okla.) World.

A MAN is a creature; so is a mule. The mule has all the advantage. He don't have to shut off the alarm. You can trace a mule's pedigree; you can't a man's. A mule goes to work because somebody drives him to it; a man works because he don't know any better.

When a mule eats he don't have to wash the dishes; when a man eats he has to begin figuring. Sometimes he don't always figure right. When he pulls up to the trough there's no food in it. A man has to hunt hay for both the mule and himself.

When a mule goes to bed he sleeps, when a man goes to bed he thinks. Often a man don't get much time then to think. I know a married man that took off his clothes to walk. He wore a path in three carpets keeping the noise down. He did most of his thinking in his bare feet. He never said, but I guessed what he was thinking about.

When a mule gets ready he stops. When a man stops he backs up. If he backs up too often he has to move. When a mule wants to rest he rests; when a man rests he has to work twice as hard the next day. A mule don't have any pay days; he don't have to get over them.

When a mule quits they bury him; when a man quits they talk about him. It costs only five dollars to bury a mule—great advantage for the mule. When a mule kicks they pay attention to him; when a man kicks they shut off his gas.

Short Ends of News

The managers of eastern railroads have announced that 30,000 firemen are ready to go out on a strike.

George W. Perkins, of New York, a Progressive, advocates compulsory voting, with severe penalties for those refusing.

Robert Noonan, 48, of Marshall, Mich., died sudenly the other day of apoplexy, caused by bursting a blood vessel when he blew his nose.

President Brown, of the New York Central, announces that his road moved 1,974,849 cars during the month of January, 324,702 more than were moved during the same month in 1912.

Utah Socialists are opposed to the bill providing for a board of eugenics to prescribe marriage qualifications. They argue that "physical defects and crippled souls" cannot be overcome by barring the unfit from marriage.

A silver dollar, sent by parcel post, has been received at the St. Louis postoffice. The stamp was placed on one side of the coin, and the address, written on a piece of paper, was glued on the other side.

William Jennings Bryan, Jr., has given up his home in Washington, D. C., resigned the presidency of the freshmen class of the Georgetown University law school, and gone to Arizona. He made the change because of the illness of his wife.

While being questioned by Chairman Pujo, of the house money trust investigating committee, at his Jekyl Island home last week, William Rockefeller collapsed under the ordeal. He was seized by a spasm of throat trouble.

M. Edmond Carlier, a well known personality in Belgium who weighed only 266 pounds, committed suicide the other day because he was too fat. He was chairman of a society which has for its object the preservation of beautiful landscapes.

Prominent Toledo men and women gave enthusiastic support to the proposed widowed mothers' peension bill at a public meeting the other night. The meeting was held for the purpose of interesting the public in the proposed legislation.

While aiding as surgeon's assistant to save the life of Fred Longtin, who had been struck by a railroad train, Sister Longtin, at St. Vincent's hospital, Toledo, recognized in the unconscious man on the operating table her long-lost cousin, whom she had not seen since childhood.

Missing husbands from Minneapolis are quoted at $25. This price was established by Mrs. Albert I. Getchell, asking for the whereabouts of her stray spouse. Mrs. Getchell said her husband had done no wrong, and for identification added, "he has a dimple on his chin."

Affirming the decision of the lower court, the court of appeals has handed down a decision which, in effect, places George K. Cetone, former Ohio state senator, one step nearer the penitentiary, to which he was sentenced for three years for alleged bribery.

George Todd, a stableman of Port Deposit, Md., has fallen heir to $300,000, by the death of his grandfather. When asked what he would do when he got the money Todd said he try to repay his friends for their kindness, and would be governed by the advice of his business friends.

One hundred and twenty-five miners were imprisoned in the coal shaft of the Pittsburg Coal Co. at Baskett, Ky., for four hours last Friday when the hoisting cable on the cage broke. Safety appliance on the sides of the cage caught and held it in the shaft until repairs could be made.

Fear that her husband would outlive her and marry again caused Mrs. Johanna Crecelius, second wife of Lewis Crecelius, to kill her husband as he lay asleep in his home in Oakville, St. Louis county, Mo. County authorities have held that there are reasonable grounds to believe the woman is insane.

After a 90-mile ride in a motor car, Miss Evanne Latad, nearly frozen, arrived in Hutchinson, Kan., to be at the bedside of Claude Chesbro, her affianced husband, ill of fever. She had missed train connections and took the trip overland despite the intense cold. Chesbro died 90 minutes later.

Mrs. Thomaso Dornello, the wife of a Peruvian millionaire, is on her way from South America to Paris to have her vermiform appendix removed. She has insisted upon having a favorite French specialist perform the operation. She estimates that the cost of the trip and the operation will amount to $100,000.

Three negro employes were shot dead last Saturday by Allen Von Behren, 22, superintendent of his millionaire father' woodworking establishment at Evansville, Ind. When giving himself up to the police the slayer declared he had to kill them, saying that they had threatened to kill him. He is thought to be insane.

Harlow E. Spring, of Columbus, O., secretary of the Enterprise Loan and Savings Association, who committed suicide, has been found to be nearly $70,000 short in his accounts. Spring's body was found in the vault of the association's office. His jugular vein had been severed with a razor and a 32-calibre bullet had been sent through his brain.

The onion won a legal skirmish in Iola, Kan., last week when County Attorney Forrest refused to issue a warrant for Willis Thompson, charged by Miss Lucretia Campbell, a neighbor, with permitting the cooking of onions in his home, the odors from which filled her rooms, causing her great discomfort. "The state of Kansas," said the county attorney, "will not lend its aid to banish the onion from the home."

From Ulmers, S. C., comes the report of a novel adventure incident to parcel post service involving two babies and a wooden leg, all three sent by mail. While Edgar F. Phillips, a rural mail carrier, was covering his route with two babies and a wooden leg among his parcels he was attacked by a wild cat. Selecting the wooden leg as the most available weapon Phillips weilded it so well that he put the wild cat to route. All three parcels were delivered.

The THIRD DEGREE

by

CHARLES KLEIN & ARTHUR HORNBLOW

AUTHORS OF "THE LION AND THE MOUSE"

Suddenly the door opened and Captain Clinton appeared, followed by his fidus Achates, Detective Sergeant Maloney. Both men were in plain clothes. The captain's manner was condescendingly polite, the attitude of a man so sure of his own position that he had little respect for the opinion of any one else. With an effort at amiability he began:

"Got your message, Judge—came as soon as I could. Excuse my bringing the sergeant with me. Sit over there, Maloney." Half apologetically, he added: "He keeps his eyes open and his mouth shut, so he won't interfere. How do, doctor!"

Maloney took a position at the far end of the room, while Dr. Bernstein introduced the captain to Mr. Jeffries.

"Yes, I know the gentleman. How do, sir?"

The banker nodded stiffly. He did not relish having to hobnob in this way with such a vulgarian as a grafting police captain. Capt. Clinton turned to Judge Brewster.

"Now, judge, explode your bomb! But I warn you I've made up my mind."

"I've made up my mind, too," retorted the judge, "so at least we start even."

"Yes," growled the other.

"As I stated in my letter, captain," went on the judge coolly, "I don't want to use your own methods in this matter. I dont want to spread reports about you, or accuse you in the papers. That's why I asked you to come over and discuss the matter informally with me. I want to give you a chance to change your attitude."

"Don't want any chance," growled the policeman.

"You mean," said the judge, peering at his vis a vis over his spectacles, "that you don't want to change your attitude."

Capt. Clinton settled himself more firmly in his chair, as if getting ready for hostilities. Defiantly he replied:

"That's about what I mean, I suppose."

"In other words,' went on Judge Brewster calmly, "you have found this—this boy guilty and you refuse to consider evidence which may tend to prove otherwise."

"'Tain't my business to consider evup to the prosecuting attorney."

"It will be," replied the lawyer sharply, "but at present it's up to you."

"Me?" exclaimed the other in genuine surprise.

"Yes," went on Judge Brewster calmly, "you were instrumental in obtaining a confession from him. I'm raising a question as to the truth of that confession."

Capt. Clinton showed signs of impatience. Shrugging his massive shoulders deprecatingly, he said:

"Are we going over all that? What's the use? A confession is a confession and that settles it. I suppose the doctor has been working his pet theory off on you and it's beginning to sprout."

"Yes," retorted the judge quickly, "it's beginning to sprout, captain!"

There was a sudden interruption caused by the entrance of the butler, who approached his master and whispered something to him. Aloud the judge said:

"Ask her to wait till we are ready."

The servant retired and Capt. Clinton turned to the judge. With mock deference, he said:

"Say, Mr. Brewster, you're a great constitutional lawyer—the greatest in the country—and I take off my hat to you, but I don't think criminal law is in your line."

Judge Brewster pursed his lips and his eyes flashed as he retorted quickly:

"I don't think it's constitutional to take a man's mind away from him and substitute your own, Capt. Clinton."

"What do you mean?" demanded the chief.

"I mean that instead of bringing out of this man his own true thoughts of innocence, you have forced into his consciousness your own false thoughts of his guilt."

The judge spoke slowly and deliberately, making each word tell. The police bully squirmed uneasily on his chair.

"I don't follow you, judge. Better stick to international law. This police court work is beneath you."

"Perhaps it is," replied the lawyer quickly without losing his temper. Then he asked: "Captain, will you answer a few questions?"

"It all depends," replied the other insolently.

"If you don't," cried the judge sharply, "I'll ask them through the medium of your own weapon—the press. Only my press will not consist of the one or two yellow journals you inspire, but the independent, dignified press of the United States."

The captain reddende.

"I don't like the insinuation, judge."

"I don't insinuate, Capt. Clinton," went on the lawyer severely, "I accuse you of giving an untruthful version of this matter to two sensational newspapers in this city. These scurrilous sheets have tried this young man in their columns and found him guilty, thus prejudicing the whole community against him before he comes to trial. In no other country in the civilized world would this be tolerated, except in a country overburdened with freedom."

Capt. Clinton laughed boisterously.

"The early bird catches the worm," he grinned. "They asked me for information and got it."

Judge Brewster went on:

"You have so prejudiced the community against him that there is scarcely a man who doesn't believe him guilty. If this matter ever comes to trial how can we pick an unprejudiced jury? Added to this foul injustice you

CONTINUED ON PAGE

Doctors Said He Had Dropsy

Some time ago I had an attack of grippe which finally settled in my kidneys and bladder. I doctored with the doctors and they claimed I had dropsy. I tried other remedies and got no relief from any of them. My condition was such that I was unable to work for about two months and the annoying symptoms caused me a great deal of trouble and pain. I was hardly able to turn over in bed. Seeing one of your Almanacs, I decided to give Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root a trial and after taking several bottles was able to resume my work again. I cannot say too much in praise of your Swamp-Root, as the results in my case were truly wonderful. Yours very truly,

ROBERT BALLARD.
Mansfield, Pa.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 7th day of May, 1912.
RAY C. LONGBOTHUM,
Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention The Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

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Stump land is *cheap* land—*timber* land, *valuable* land. You can't afford to keep stumps—they cost too much money. They take away half the profit value of your land—and they rob you of *big crops that you could grow*. Let me quote you my price on the world's best machine for clearing land.

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You will be glad you wrote. You'll be pleased with the photographs, letters and facts about the Hercules construction. My price will make it easy for you to own a Hercules. Nothing to be gained by waiting—much to be lost. Write me now while my special introductory offer holds good. Address me personally,

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The following questions are submitted to readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experiments which will be the most valuable answers:

I would like to know: What is a good pasture for hogs? When should it be sown, and how much would it take to pasture about four hogs? Second, when is the time to start an incubator and the best fee for chicken? Also hens are best for laying, Barred or White Leghorns?—O., Cairo, W. Va.

Will somebody be kind enough to give me, through the Farmstead columns, information in regard to guinea hens, their habits, laying, what kinds of food they thrive best on?—Horicon, N. Y.

Will someone send to the Farmstead to be reprinted, the recipe which appeared several years ago in the Farmstead?—V., Wooster, O.

Will some reader tell me how to cure and pack home-killed meat so it will keep through the summer? Also give a recipe for making vinegar out of apple cider.—P., Marion.

Poland China Hogs.

B., City, Pa., Get your local stock journal and look through it and find Poland China hogs for purchased. This is the best way to find where anything and everything is sold.—Editor.

The Old Mare Ills.

I would like to ask [illegible] your readers, [illegible] experienced [illegible] me sure [illegible] cut and [illegible] the August [illegible] the heard [illegible] 5th, and [illegible] tember. [illegible] it only [illegible] inches high [illegible] terrible. [illegible] heads or [illegible] be dirty [illegible] while [illegible] the spring [illegible]

Bitter Root [illegible]

In Your Issue [illegible] Island, Ohio, [illegible] cultivated for [illegible] and cultivation of [illegible]

Will [illegible]

Will [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] four hogs? Second, when [illegible] time to start an incubator [illegible] the best fee for chicken? Also [illegible]

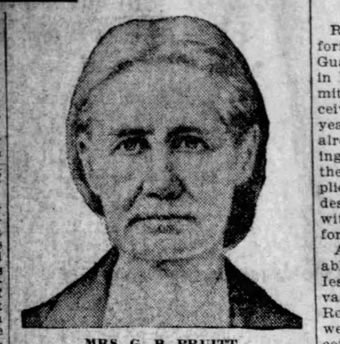
Are You Subject to Constipation

Here is a Simple Way of Correcting it Instantly Before it Becomes Chronic.

Very few people go through life without some time or other being troubled with constipation. Thousands injure themselves by the use of strong cathartics, salt mineral waters, pills and similar things. They have temporary value in some cases, it is true, but the good effect is soon lost, and the more one takes of them the less effective they become.

A physic or purgative is seldom necessary, and much better and more permanent results can be obtained by using a scientific remedy like Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It does not hide behind a high sounding name, but is what it is represented to be, a mild laxative medicine. It is so mild that thousands of mothers give it to tiny infants, and yet it is so compounded, and contains such definite ingredients that it will have equally good effect when used by a person suffering from the worst chronic constipation. In fact, among the greatest endorsers of Syrup Pepsin are elderly people who have suffered for years and found nothing to benefit them until they took Syrup Pepsin.

It is a fact that millions of families have Syrup Pepsin constantly in the house, homes like those of Mrs. G. B. Pruitt, Berea, Ky., who used Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin as a laxative tonic. Mrs. Pruitt writes that it so strengthened and cleansed her system that she was quickly relieved of a severe cough which had troubled her for months. The special value of this grand laxative tonic is that it is suited to the needs of every member of the family. It is pleasant tasting, mild and non-griping. Unlike



MRS. G. B. PRUITT.

harsh physics it works gradually and in a very brief time the stomach and bowel muscles are trained to do their work naturally again, when all medicines can be dispensed with.

You can obtain a bottle at any drug store for fifty cents or one dollar. The latter size is usually bought by families who already know its value. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded.

If no member of your family has ever used Syrup Pepsin and you would like to make a personal trial of it before buying it in the regular way of a druggist, send your address—a postal will do—to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill., and a free sample bottle will be mailed you.

A PERFECTLY MATCHED HUMAN HAIR SWITCH **FREE**

Here is the fairest proposition one woman can make to another

Send us a sample of your hair and we will make you this beautiful **22-inch Human Hair Switch to match.** If it is satisfactory, send us $1.50 within 10 days, or sell three to your friends and get yours **absolutely free.** Extra shades cost a trifle more. These Quality Switches are all made in our own sanitary factory of all human hair from Europe's peasantry. We have no salesmen or dealers. Our only agents are our customers. This 22-inch switch would cost you elsewhere from two to three dollars. It is soft and lustrous, full length and weight, and can be had in straight or wavy hair.

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BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. Inordering give size, number, age, etc.
Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

5430—Boys' One-Piece Blouse.

The one-piece idea has crept into the garments of boys as well as of their sisters. The illustration shows a pretty adaptation of the seamless shoulder to a blouse. There is the usual front closing with a band and the neck and sleeves are finished in the regulation manner. A blouse of this kind may be made of cambric, madras, flannel or serge.

The pattern 5430 is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Medium size requires 1½ yards of 36 inch material.

5808.—Ladies' Waist.

In this model we have a plain shirt waist with an uncommon feature—sleeves extending to the neck edge. This is a new idea and one that has made a pronounced hit. Every woman requires a number of plain shirt waists for general wear and she likes these models to be different in some degrees from one another.

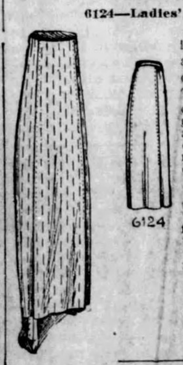
The pattern 5808 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3½ yards of 36 inch material.

6112—Misses' Dress.

Here is a charming frock for the miss and small woman and an easy one for the home dressmaker to construct. The frock closes at the front and has three gored skirt. The short sleeves have rolled back cuffs of contrasting fabric. Serge, mohair, silk or wash fabric may be used for development of the design.

The pattern 6112 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size will require 4 yards of 36 inch material, ¾ of a yard of 22 in. all over, and ¼ yd. of 24 inch satin.

6124—Ladies' Skirt.



Here is a stylish skirt model and one very easy to make. The garment is cut in four gores and closes at the left side of the front. It may have dart or gathers at one side and empire or regulation waistline. The skirt is nice for separate wear or for costume development.

The pattern 6124 is cut in sizes 22 to 30 in. waist measure. Medium size will require 2¼ yds. of 44 in. material.

6094—Boys' Russian Suit.

In this model we have an attractive Russian suit for the small boy, something that is quite different from the old-style designs and a type that will be found to be generally becoming. The shield is removable and the trousers are the usual bloomers finished with leg-bands or elastics.

The pattern 6094 is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size will require 2¾ yards of 36 in. material and ½ yard of 27 inch contrasting goods.

6114—Ladies' Coat.

The woman planning a new spring suit can find nothing more charming than the delightful coat model here given. The garment may be made in short or long length, with or without revers. The usual suiting materials are employed with contrasting goods for the collar.

The pattern 6114 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 in. bust measure. Medium size will require 3⅝ yards of 44 in. material, ⅝ of a yd. of 24 inch satin and ½ yard of 24 inch goods for vest.

6092—Girls' Dress.

A good looking type of dress for the small girl is here presented. The frock closes at the front and has three gored skirt. The collar, which is a pretty feature, may be round or square. A strap belt holds the blouse in position. Woolen goods or wash material may be used.

The pattern 6092 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size will require 4¼ yards of 27 inch material or 3¼ yards of goods 36 inches wide.

4858.—Girls' Dress.

A dainty frock is here shown for a small girl. It closes at the left side of the front and can be made with high or low neck and with long or short sleeves. Blue and white checked or plaid gingham is a nice idea for development with the trimming of plain blue goods. Serge or cashmere is also available with the embellishment of braid.

The pattern, No. 4858, is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Medium size will require 3 yards of 36 inch material.

4361—Neat Dressing Sack.

The shirt waist dressing sack is excellent for the fall and winter wear, the long sleeves and high neck being very acceptable. It can be made with plain or tucked front and with plain or bishop sleeves. Sateen, etc., will be pretty for a dressing sack.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yards, of 36 in. material.

POPE CUTS EXPENSES

Pius X. Makes Yearly Saving of Fifty Thousand.

Rome, Feb. 6.—The Pope's drastic reform in the constitution of the Noble Guard whereby nobles of any province in Italy and of any nation may be admitted as new members but shall receive no salaries will save $50,000 every year in the Vatican budget. There are already 24 supernumerary guards serving free, and during the last 10 years the Pontiff has received so many applications from foreign noblemen who desire to serve as supernumeraries without pay that he decided on the foregoing step.

An Italian farmer has made a valuable archaeological find in a field near Iesi. He discovered an earthenware vase containing 5,300 silver coins of the Roman Republican period. The vase weighs about 50 pounds. Most of the coins are rare specimens and are in an admirable state of preservation. The field is owned by Count Honorati, who has renounced his right to a claim of one-half of the value of the discovery and has allowed Prof. Dall Osso to remove the coins to the museum at Ancona for identification. Only one-half of them have been examined as yet, but their value is estimated at more than $1,000,000. The government gave the farmer $25,000.

Prof. Spinazzola, in recently exploring the ruins of Cumae, the habitat of the earliest Sibyl and the road leading from the gate of the town to the Acropolis, entirely unearthed a temple of Apollo adorned with Ionic columns and surmounted by frieze with Apollo's lyres. The professor explored the discovery and partially reconstructed it. An inscription was found which proved that it was positively a temple dedicated to Apollo.

Other finds include fragments of a marble statue of Livia Augusta. The statue of Apollo has many inscriptions relating to visitors to the oracle. There is an octagonal temple dedicated to an unknown divinity, the walls of an ancient city and traces of the ancient town of Sinuessa, which are now being explored.

Discharged because his employers thought him too old to work as fast as others in their shop, and unable to get work because no one else wanted to hire an aged man, William Kaiser, 78, a violin maker and music teacher, committed suicide in his home in East New York. Two hours before his body was found he was heard playing "The Heart Bowed Down with Weight of Woe," from "The Bohemian Girl." An old violin which the aged man prized because it was the first instrument he made was clasped in his arms when his body was found.

WHO WANTS SOME FREE SILVERWARE

Lincoln, Leonard & Co., the Mammoth Home Furnishing Company of Chicago Are Giving Away a Fortune in Silverware

To celebrate their twenty-five years of selling direct from factory to user, this great concern is distributing free of cost upwards of a million dollars' worth of the celebrated Wm. Rogers silverware.

You can have spoons, knives, forks, in the new 1913 patterns, beautiful mesh bags, elaborate toilet sets on in fact, anything shown on their silverware sheet which they send to anyone who writes. This is a grand opportunity to get something for nothing, and the Lincoln-Leonard Company authorized us to tell our readers about it and permit them to share in the gifts if they want to.

This concern's business is unique in method and marvelous in its magic growth. They make all their own goods in their own factories and sell everything direct to the user, cutting out all the middlemen who are the usual factors in selling furniture.

This policy enables them to save the profits that go to the dealer, wholesaler, etc., and give it to the user instead.

As a result of this method, this concern has grown to such magnitude that they now own their own forests, railroads, sawmills, etc. They virtually control the market and secure their raw materials at as low a price as they want to pay.

The chair pictured here at $2.98 is a splendid example of how this factory to user selling idea saves you big money. Here is a chair on which the factory selling price is $2.98. The wholesaler pays $3.00 for it, the dealer or catalog house pays $3.25, and the retail price is $4.50. But bought from Lincoln-Leonard, right from their factory, the cost is only $2.98. You see all the middlemen are eliminated and so are their profits. Any one can get this chair at this price. Send for one and see for yourself.

This is only one of the items on which you can save a lot of furniture money. Their new 1913 catalog contains over 5,000 more—and every one a big bargain. If you will send your name to Lincoln, Leonard & Company, 715 87th St., Chicago, they will gladly send you this big money saving catalog, together with the circular showing pictures of the free silverware.

Enjoy This Rocker 30 Days *FREE*

Entirely new design. Strongly built of selected, seasoned solid oak, rich golden finish. Shapely, comfortable back, with special wing extension as shown in picture; handsomely carved. Special coil steel spring seat, guaranteed not to sag, carefully upholstered and artistically tufted in front. Covering is an excellent grade of black Royal Leather, guaranteed not to feed or crack.

Read Our Great Offer

No home is complete without a big easy chair like this. As you sink down into its soft cushions, which gently support every tired muscle, you forget you are weary and are ready for an evening or a Sunday of solid comfort. We want you to enjoy this magnificent chair in your home for 30 days at our expense. Accept our offer now. Write us today. Tell us to ship Rocker No. T26.

Enclose a money order for 50 cents—just an evidence of your good faith. We'll ship the chair immediately. When it arrives, pay the small transportation charge, take the chair home and enjoy it a whole month. After 30 days if you feel you'd like to keep the chair, we'll retain the 50 cents as our first payment, and you can send us 50 cents every month until you have sent us $4.50 in all. Then the chair is yours and you've never missed the money. If, after the 30 day trial, you decide you don't want to keep the chair, simply return it. We'll refund your money and freight charges both ways. You won't be out a penny We will send you

Everything for the Home ON EASY PAYMENTS

We have been trusting the American people for 54 years, and making it easy for them to have cozy, comfortable homes, like your own, on credit prices. A small sum with order, balance in easy payments, will secure you anything you need from parlor to kitchen.

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There are 210 pages of sensational bargains on credit, in our big book "The Home Maker." Write for your copy today. Shows rugs, library tables, couches, chiffoniers—dining room tables, curtains, dressers, chiffoniers—dining room tables, chairs, china, silver—kitchen cabinets, refrigerators, stoves, ranges—everything for the home, in fact—all at exceptionally low prices and all on the easiest terms of credit. Send us your name today on a postal card or a letter and get this wonderful "Home Maker's" Book.

Do It NOW

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Dept. 5362. EST 1858 CHICAGO, ILL.

ECZEMA ON TOP OF BABY'S HEAD

Broke Out in Pimples. Big Sores Behind Ears and on Head. Itched and Burned. Would Cry and Scratch. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Cured.

R. F. D. No. 6, Goodhue, Minn.—"When my baby was three weeks old eczema broke out in pimples which were filled with watery matter. In a short time he got big sores especially behind his ears and on top of his head. He lost all his hair. His head was covered with crusts. He was so sore behind his ears we thought they would fall off, and after a little while it broke out on his shoulders and feet. It itched and burned so he would cry and scratch and could not sleep but a few minutes at a time.

"We used many remedies but it got worse and worse all the time with little rest and sleep for either him or me. A friend advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I sent for a sample. I saw at once that they were just the thing, so we bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and some Cuticura Soap. I bathed him with warm water and Cuticura Soap twice a day and then applied the Cuticura Ointment. Within four months he was entirely well from all sores and his hair started to grow fine. Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured him." (Signed) Mrs. Claus Callstrom, Apr. 12, 1912.

Cuticura Soap 25c. and Cuticura Ointment 50c. are sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Tender-faced men should use Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick, 25c. Sample free.

WRITE QUEER LETTERS

People Talk Strange Stuff on "Origin of Life."

London, Feb. 8.—Prof. Schaeffer, president of the British Association, whose address at Dundee upon "The Nature and Origin of Life," caused a sensation, recently disclosed some of the amusing letters which this address had evoked from every quarter of the globe.

From America he had sent to him a copy of the tablet which God handed to Noah. This extremely interesting inscription ran:

"Have ditches dug from ocean to ocean, into every burning and boiling place and into every abundant burning coal mine, and let all bodies float away. Drown all birds, hens, snakes, camels and Llamas, never eat meat and allow all bodies to float away. Never teach or preach, never haev any houses or cities. Flood inside all volcanoes and use submarine boats and deep sea diving bells."

"I think these directions must have been very useful to Noah," was Dr. Schaeffer's comment.

A lady correspondent from Jamaica sent some poetry. Her poem, a gem, was entitled, "Male and Female. The Origin of He and She, based on facts and observations, with a sprinkling of imagination by a hatmaker in Jamaica." It dealt with evolution, explaining how the world was made up of all kinds of people:

Having some to obey and others to reign,
Having some to do fine work, and others the rough;
The rough serving fine folks, and the fine the rough.

Another gentleman sent a pamphlet, in which he summarized his conclusions thus:

"Alcohol is life and all power, and a glass of beer the solution of life, or life in solution. We know that, because the Romans called brandy aqua vita."

A San Francisco man wrote that he had long been in possession of the secret of life. He offered to come to England to prove his assertion if his hotel and traveling expenses were paid.

One man wrote that he made an experiment 60 years ago by pulling a hair out of a horse's tail along with the root and laying it in some mud. He covered it with a little water and after examining it from time to time found it was beginning to move and wriggle. He says that in his opinion it was converted into an eel.

Life's Tragedy Is Disclosed by Girl

Special to The Blade.

South Bend, Ind., Feb. 7.—The pitiful story of a 20-year-old girl, driven into a life of shame in order to support her mother and infant child on a salary of $6 a week, was told to Judge G. A. Farabaugh in the city court by Mary Malone, of Chicago, who was arrested here on a loitering charge. The recital won the girl her release.

"I haven't been this way very long," she said. "I used to work in a five and ten-cent store in Chicago, and I tried ever so hard to live on $6 a week. But I couldn't do it, judge; I just couldn't."

The girl burst into tears. Some one among the crowd of spectators laughed.

"There you are, judge," she continued, "my story is funny to the man or woman who has never been through it. But let them try it. Then listen to them laugh."

Then, as she sobbed, she swung around to the spectators. "Did any of you loafers ever try to support a family on $6 a week?" she shrieked at the top of her voice. Then she sat down.

"Prisoner is discharged," said the court, without any comment.

HOPE TO DISCOVER TEMPLE OF ZEUS

Princeton Expedition's Labor in Asia Minor Attracts Interest in England.

London, Feb. 8.—Attempts to discover the Temple of Zeus will occupy the attention of the Princeton expedition in Asia Minor for the next six months. Prof. Butler, of Princeton, who has just procured permission from the Turkish government to resume his work at Sardis and who left for Smyrna yesterday, discussed his project before his departure.

Palace of Croesus.

"If we discover this we shall also surely come to a tremendous find of the Palace of Croesus," he said. "Before leaving Sardis last year we discovered a stone inscription in front of the temple of Artemis which we have completely uncovered. It is said that the great Temple of Zeus was founded by Alexander the Great on the ruins of the Palace of Croesus, and not far away, being in the same sacred enclosure, the Temple of Artemis. There is corroborative evidence of this on a coin of Sardis now in the British Museum which shows the temples of Artemis and Zeus side by side.

"The discoveries up to date consist in the complete uncovering of the Temple of Artemis, which is remarkably well preserved, and also an early Christian Church with a primitive altar in perfect preservation. This is the earliest altar known. We have also discovered an unknown language, which has turned out to be Lydian, through the unearthing of a second Rosetta stone in Lydian and Aramaic. This has aroused great interest in England. Assistant Director W. H. Buecklер lectured on it before the Hellenic Society on January 28 in London. Prof. Arthur Evans said our discoveries were the most important ever made in Asia Minor and asked for details of the work."

Prof. Butler said that 300 natives were now employed by the expedition, but he expected to increase the number to 400 during the coming winter. At first these natives were very shy and suspicious.

"We were obliged to do everything ourselves," said Prof. Butler, "even to kitchen work and cooking, owing to tales we heard that in Turkey there is a pleasant practice of putting pulverized camel's hair into coffee, which is invariably fatal after most painful illness and which cannot be discovered by a post mortem.

"We won the confidence of the natives and now the men and women come to me for medical aid as well as advice and material help. I am their doctor, counsellor and judge and even the family disputes are referred to me. The work of excavation is necessarily slow, as every shovelful of ground has to be gone over four times. The workmen are very careful, as every find is rewarded with backsheesh. We pay the workmen 40 or 50 cents a day, whereas in Egypt they get only four or five cents a day."

A marriage ceremony was carried out beside a coffin in which lay the body of the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Siegmund Helfgott, in her New York home, the other night. Her son, George, a lawyer 24 years of age, and the bride, Miss Viola Regine Lewis, agreed to the unusual procedure as it had been Mrs. Siegmund's dying wish that the marriage be performed beside her body. She expressed the wish a few minutes before she died, following an operation in a hospital.

Mrs. Cleveland and Professor Are Wed

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 10.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland and Prof. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., were married at 10:30 o'clock this morning by President John Grier Hibben, of Princeton University, in Prospect, the executive residence of the university.

No preliminary announcement had been made of the marriage, and the utmost simplicity was observed in the ceremony.

IN GIRLHOOD WOMANHOOD OR MOTHERHOOD

Assist Nature now and then, with a gentle cathartic Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets tone up and invigorate liver and bowels. Be sure you get what you ask for.

The women who have used *Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription* will tell you that it freed them from pain—helped them over painful periods in their life—and saved them many a day of anguish and misery. This tonic, in liquid form, was devised over 40 years ago for the womanly system, by R.V. Pierce, M. D., and has been sold ever since by dealers in medicine to the benefit of many thousand women.

Now—if you prefer—you can obtain Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription tablets at your druggist at $1 per box, also in 50c size or send 50 one cent stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. for trial box.

A Cleanly Nobleman.

Lord Rocksavage is handsome, a fine rider, a superb shot and very smart in dress. He was strolling on the terrace at Monte Carlo one morning. From the cut of his gray flannels a pickpocket realized Lord Rocksavage's opulence and attempted to steal his sovereign purse. The young nobleman seized in his strong brown hand the pickpocket's grimy paw, and, looking at its disgustedly, he said as he flung it from him: "How dare you put your hand in a gentleman's pocket without washing it first?"

Aluminum Is Useful.

New uses are constantly being found for aluminum. One of the latest is making it into foil to take the place of tinfoil in wrapping up food products, especially chocolate. Aluminum foil is now made about one-six-hundredth of an inch in thickness. Aluminum powder has also been coming into common use. To make the aluminum powder, very thin foil is first cut up in small spangles; these are ground in a mill and the powder is then sifted through bolting cloth. The powder is used as a basis for metallic paint and is especially valuable for metallic surfaces that are exposed a soft and adhesive like graphite.

Swiss Guards Want Holidays.

London Express.

Great excitement has been caused at the vatican by the desertion of twenty soldiers of the Swiss guards as a protest against the reforms introduced by the new commandant, Colonel Jules Repond.

Colonel Repond's idea is that the papal army should be real soldiers, subject to military discipline, and not merely ornamental persons. The deserters have presented an ultimatum to the pope demanding three days' holiday each week, and declaring that the whole regiment will desert if this demand is not granted. The pope has refused to grant the demand, and may in consequence find himself without an army.

AIDING GENERAL ROSALIE

Courtplaster and Blister Cures Come to Suffragist.

New York, Feb. 7.—"Try our rubber heels; try our soap; try our courtplaster; try our sure cure for blisters."

These are but a few of the many requests which "General" Rosalie Jones, commander of the approaching suffragette march to Washington, is receiving from manufacturing firms desiring advertisement for their wares. Her mail is flooded daily with samples of various articles which might be of use to the women on their 230-mile journey—from hairpins to pedometers—and if the flood keeps up she promises an auction sale of her collection for the benefit of "the cause."

Profiting from her experience on her recent march to Albany, the general has provided for each member of this trip a kit of selected medical supplies calculated to relieve all pains less serious than a broken limb; also her army will go uniformed in cloak and hood of flannel, after the manner of the Pilgrims of old.

Twelve women, Miss Jones announced today, have promised to walk every step of the journey, which is scheduled to begin on Lincoln's birthday, and to be completed February 28, in time for the marchers to recuperate for the inaugural parade in which they will take part. The 12 include Miss Ida Craft, Miss Lavina Dock, two of the original "hikers" to Albany. Two mere men, Earnest Stevens, a member of the Men's Walking Club of Philadelphia, and George Wendt, Jr., of Albany, have promised to walk the entire distance and act as bodyguard.

A farm wagon painted in suffragette yellow by Miss Jones' own hand, will lead the van and carry Miss Elizabeth Freeman, who will act as speech-maker at various rallies to be held along the route.

Short History of the Mexican Revolt

1910.

May 30—Madero enters race for presidency.
June 27—Diaz re-elected president.
Nov. 20—Rebels Seize Vera Cruz.
Nov. 23—Revolt spreads.
Nov. 25—Revolt ends; Madero estates seized.
Nov. 27—500 rebels shot by order of government.
Dec. 1—Diaz inaugurated.
Dec. 3—Government makes peace move.
Dec. 5—Government peace commission fails.
Dec. 17—Diaz army beaten at La Junta.

1911.

Feb. 6—Mexican troops flee Juarez when rebels surround town.
Mar. 9—American troops ordered to Texas points.
Mar. 25—Diaz cabinet quits.
Mar. 28—New cabinet named.
Apr. 5—Madero issues ultimatum declaring Diaz must resign.
Apr. 23—Armistice made.
May 25—City of Mexico in hands of mob.
May 26—Diaz resigns.
May 27—Diaz escapes.
Aug. 3—Gomez ousted from cabinet.
Aug. 31—Madero elected president.
Dec. 7—Reyes starts new revolt.

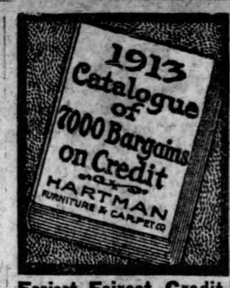
1912.

Feb. 2—Rebels name Gomez leader.
Mar. 10—Juarez bank looted.
Oct. 12—Felix Diaz joins rebels.
Oct. 17—Diaz seizes Vera Cruz.
Oct. 24—Diaz captured and ordered shot.

1913.

Jan. 13—Rebels fire on American troops at Texas.
Jan. 26—Truce announced.
Feb. 9—Diaz followers seize Mexico City arsenal and attack Madero.

Now that it has become generally known how to breed foxes in captivity, fox farms are springing up in Canada in all directions, and henceforth it would seem that the productio of costly fur is only a problem for the animal husbandman. One fox farm on the banks of the St. Lawrence contains 18 animals, for which the owner demands $75,000.



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This is the largest, oldest and best known home furnishings concern in the world—58 years of success—22 Great Stores—1,000,000 regular customers. Could greater proof of honest, fair and square dealing be desired? Our customers are our friends. We've proved ourselves to 1,000,000 of them, prove ourselves to you. Through our tremendous buying power—taking entire factory outputs—at low prices and discounts—we can save you money on the best quality in the world. Send for our big new 7000 Bargain Catalogue today. It gives you facts and figures with a guarantee of 15 to 50% saving on any article of furniture or home furnishings. Don't neglect—write postal card today.

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30 Days' Free Examination Guarantee. Honesty has built our tremendous business. Every customer must be satisfied—and more than satisfied. You can get absolutely anything you want from our immense stock on 30 days' free examination in your own home—your money back in full to the last penny without a word or question if you are not positively and thoroughly pleased. You are the judge—our guarantee is legally binding and absolute.

Here Are Five Regular CREDIT BARGAINS

Every bargain here shown in Catalog—5½ photographs—long exact descriptions with 7,000 others.

No. 333
Here is our popular Swinging Butter Flour Bin Cabinet, made of solid oak. Capacity 50 lbs. of flour. Has large, roomy china compartment; is trimmed with copper hardware and finished Golden. The top of base is made of white wood, nicely sanded and smooth, giving a working space of 42x28 inches. It is equipped with a sliding cutting board and cutlery drawer. Total height of this cabinet is 70 inches. Price only **$10.85**
Terms: $1 cash, 75c monthly

No. 383
Famous "Restwell" Guaranteed Rocker. American quartered Oak, upholstered in 6 inch genuine top grain cowhide pinseach to real leather. Monarch steel spring seat construction. Carved front posts. Price only **$3.49**
Terms: 50c Cash, 50c Monthly

No. 383—You have never before had a chance to buy a rug Bargain anywhere near the equal of this celebrated "Arcadia" Brussels Rug. It is standard quality fabric, surface is of select woolen yarn, closely woven into a beautiful Empire design with combination coloring of green, red and tan. Highly recommended, size 9x12 feet for wear. Price only **$10.85**
Terms: $1 cash, 75c monthly

No. 363
The most astounding Dining Table Bargain of modern times. Just an example of the Grand Values we offer in our big free catalog. Made of selected hardwood—finished American quartered oak, beautifully polished. Top measures 45 inches in diameter and is supplied with extra leaves so as to extend out to six feet in length. The massive pedestal is supported by sturdy massive legs. This table measures 42x26 inches and has large drawer and book shelf below. Price of this high quality full set is less than the cost of what you would pay at any retail store. Only **$9.85**
Terms: $1.00 cash, 75c monthly

No. 373
Don't Wait! Order this elegant solid oak three-piece Mission, artistic design Library set at once. It is made of solid oak, beautifully finished in Golden or Fumed Oak. Full set of tempered springs in chair and rocker, upholstered in imperial Spanish leather, the wearing qualities of which are guaranteed for 5 years. The table measures 42x26 inches and has large drawer and book shelf below. Price of this high quality full set is less than the cost of what you would pay at any retail store. Only **$9.85**
Terms: $1.00 cash, 75c monthly

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3954 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Established 1855—58 Years of Success 22 Great Stores—1,000,000 Customers

Tailoring Salesmen WANTED

We want live, energetic hustlers, men who can make good; who are ambitious to start in a business of their own. No canvassing; no experience required; no capital necessary. We furnish everything to start. Hundreds are making from $100 to $200 per month and expenses. We guarantee absolute satisfaction and take all the risk. We are one of the largest woolen mills in the country and positively have the only up-to-date, high-quality, low-priced tailoring on the market.

A great many of our men are making from **$25 to $50 Every Week**

We furnish a complete agents' outfit, consisting of large sample book (not a folder), ercier blanks, tape measures, advertising matter—in fact everything essential to the conducting of a high-class tailoring business.

Write today for this big outfit and say "Send me your agents' outfit." We will start you at once on the road to Success. Be sure and write today.

DANIEL WOOLEN MILLS, Dept P, 300 Green St., Chicago

He Comes Up Smiling

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

"Asleep, eh? We're there," he added, turning the car neatly into the open driveway. "Guess you won't refuse a good supper very strenuously."

The drive was rough and they rolled slowly up to a great dark house standing on a slight rise of ground, a typical New England farmhouse square and gaunt and unadorned with a small front stoop and a long side porch. From the trees behind the house came the dismal cry of a hoo owl, as the cars came to a rest, and an answering cry from the grove across the road.

"Ghosts," whispered the general.

"Oh, hush," pleaded Billy. "There is no need of fooling with things like that."

"This house ain't lived in," said the Watermelon, as he slipped from the car to straighten his cramped legs.

"Folks gone to bed," explained Bartlett cheerfully, since he was not the one who had gone to bed. We will just have to rout them out."

He shut off the power and alighted from the car, pulling off his gloves. Alphonse came up in the other car and peered out at the dark, quiet, lonely house and shook his head with forebodings.

"There isn't any one here," insisted the Watermelon, "asleep or awake."

The general climbed out. "If we had consulted the book—"

"My dear sir," interrupted Bartlett, a bit irritated, "the book could not possibly have told us that the family had moved since last fall when I spent two weeks here, hunting."

"Certainly not," laughed Henrietta, who spent a good part of her life steering with infinite care and constantly growing skill between the Scylla of her father's wrath and the Charybdis of the hurt feelings of those whom the general had offended. "This is simply one of the unforeseen misfortunes of the road."

"Besides," said Bartlett, "we don't know that the Higginses have gone!"

"Don't you see that there aren't any signs of life?" demanded the Watermelon. He had lived by his wits so long that he noticed instinctively the little things which mean so much and are generally overlooked. "If there was any one here some window would be open on a night like this, wouldn't it?"

To Be Continued.

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200,000 Have Done It With the Wonderful "Easy Method Music System" at Home Without Previous Knowledge or Experience.

He—"You surprised me! You told me yesterday you couldn't play a note!"
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Impossible, you say? Let us prove it at our expense. We will teach you to play the piano or organ and will not ask one cent until you can play.

A musical genius from Chicago has invented a wonderful system whereby anyone can learn to play the Piano or Organ in one hour. With this new method you don't have to know one note from another, yet in an hour of practice you can be playing the popular music with all the fingers of both hands and playing it well.

The invention is so simple that even a child can now master music without costly instruction. Anyone can have this new method on a free trial merely by asking. Simply write saying, "Send me the Easy Form Music Method as announced in Toledo Weekly Blade.

FREE TRIAL

The complete system together with 100 pieces of music will then be sent to you Free, all charges prepaid and absolutely not one cent to pay. You keep it seven days to thoroughly prove it is all that is claimed for it, then if you are satisfied, send us $1.50 and one dollar a month until $6.50 in all is paid. If you are not delighted with it, send it back in seven days and you will have risked nothing and will be under no obligations to us.

Be sure to state number of white keys on your piano or organ, also post office and express office. Address Easy Method Music Company, 158 Clarkson Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We ship on approval without a cent deposit freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our latest art catalogs illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our unheard of prices and marvelous new offers.

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you free postpaid by return mail. You will get much valuable information. Do not wait, write it now.

TIRES, Coaster - Brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries at half usual prices.

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. W64 CHICAGO

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Sell 6 boxes of Smith's Rosebud Salve at 25c per box, a great remedy for burns, cuts, sores, piles, eczema, catarrh, colds, croup, etc. When sold return the $1.50 and we will promptly forward the adjustable bracelet, bright gold finish and the gold filled wedding ring or choice from our premium list. Send No Money. We trust you. ROSEBUD PERFUME CO. Box 216, Woodsboro, Md.

CENTURY PAINT GUARANTEED FOR 10 YEARS

$1.20 PER GALLON—DELIVERED FREE

Century House Paint made in all colors, in gallon cans, only $1.20 per gallon.
Century Barn Paint, Red, Gray or Green, gallon cans, only 65c per gallon.
Freight Paid on orders of 6 gallons or more to any station east of the Rocky Mountains, except N. & S. Dak., Colo., N. Mex., Tex., Okla., Mont., Ala., La., Ga and Fla. Delivered Free to these states for 5c more per gallon.
These prices for

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1913.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited and the whole paper is intended for the ... people.

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SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

A Change Is Coming

The backbone of Winter is in a precarious condition. Which means that that beautiful season—Spring—is not far away. It will mean new life and bring renewed responsibilities. To be prepared in advance, keep an eye out for things that will be needed. Follow Blade advertisements closely, keeping on the lookout for the things you will need.

JANUARY WATCH AWARD.

The largest list of Weekly Blade subscribers obtained during the month of January was 283. The winner will receive his premium soon.

Nobody loves an alarm clock at 6 a. m.

Very few people can remember the first lie they ever told.

If London does have the next "French revolution" it will be in English.

Once we let an opportunity get by it seems to pull the speed lever wide open.

The man who is on the road to Ruin meets very few people on their way back.

Remarkable situation. A late report says: "Whisky quiet." Usually it is boisterous.

A woman's idea of the way to manage a man is not to let him know he is being managed.

There is nothing attractive about a half-moon of bald head beneath the brim of a derby hat.

Six aces were found in a poker deck in Texas and nobody was shot. The world is growing better.

There must be something wrong with the Pennsylvania man who has been divorced by his ninth wife.

Sylvia Pankhurst says she doesn't need a husband. And no man seems to think he needs Sylvia.

Dorothy Dix tells "how to choose a husband." Wouldn't it be better to tell the women the kind of husband to accept?

Mrs. Deems, of Baltimore, says she would rather die than kiss her husband Bailiff, call Mr. Deems to the stand.

Mr. Wilson, as President, will take no vacations. The list of things he is not going to do is becoming quite lengthy.

General Rosalie Jones, leader of the marching suffragists, is so enthusiastic that we can't believe she possesses any chilblains.

Castro is human. While he may not be crazy to stay in this country, he does not like the idea of being kicked out.

No state legislature has introduced a bill t prohibit a collar button from rolling under the dresser, but the season is young yet.

One college is teaching girls how to be good wives. Has no college thought it necessary to teach boys how to be good husbands?

There is a demand already for an increase of the size and weight of parcel post packages. Perhaps somebody wants to mail a wheelbarrow.

Having added $10,000,000 to his accumulated wealth, Mr. John D. Rockefeller is now in position to offer the general public more advice.

An Indiana man says he could love a dozen women at once. Next thing we may hear of him looking into the muzzle of a shotgun to see if it's loaded.

The full name and address of the head of the money trust investigating committee is Arsena P. Pujo, Calsasieu Parish, Louisiana. It never rains but it pours.

Montreal has passed an ordinance forbidding women to wear tights on the stage. It's our notion that the stage is the only place where tights should be worn.

No doubt you have heard the remark: "You'll be a long time dead." Well, those Egyptian mummies verify the statement. Some of them died six thousand years ago.

"It's a poor mule which has no kick coming," says one writer, and it is all right as a paragraph. But in nine cases out of ten it is man's inhumanity to the mule that causes it to kick.

IN THE AVALANCHE OF GOLD.

Early in life, Mr. John D. Rockefeller set himself to fight against the poverty which had skimped the bread upon his father's table, which had caused him to shiver when other children had been warm, which had put restrictions upon an education he greatly desired and for which he had an unusual gift at absorbing. He fought to such purpose that for the curse of poverty he overcame he acquired the curse of great wealth, for every adversity he mastered he became so much more the slave of vast possession.

Behold him now deluged with money, caught in an avalanche of gold. The other day a lump sum of ten millions of dollars was placed to his account—a windfall which but merely added to the weight upon his back, which but chained him the more to his money bags, which could but cause the persons who guard him now as a prisoner is guarded to draw their lines in closer. He has untold wealth—and untold fear. He has property beyond his own power to reckon—and he is not free to go and come as he likes. He has fought with poverty—and all the doors of treasure vaults are opened to rain their holdings upon him and around him until he seems like an insect caught in a pit of loose-running sand.

One may wonder if Mr. Rockefeller honestly thinks that the fight has been worth while. And we may wonder, too, if the persons who envy him have any conception at all of what they are envying.

THE INCOME TAX AND ITS OUTCOME.

The income tax measure with whose history the people are most familiar originated in a Democratic congress. It was a Republican congress which originated the plan by which the tax could pass examination with the supreme court of the United States and it was Republican legislatures which provided the impetus to the endorsement of the states and furnished a large part of the thirty-six votes which have at last made the income tax constitutional. It is left to a Democratic congress to prepare the tax law and to set the treasury department at the business of collecting it.

There were signs some weeks ago which indicated that an attempt would be made to have the extraordinary session of congress forget, or lose, the corporation tax when the new tariff law was formed. The entrance of the income tax policy into the question of ways and means for raising revenue tends to complicate the whole business. It is likely to cause the interests secretly working for the repeal of the corporation tax to reverse their position so quickly that their toes will be where their heels have been. They will greatly prefer a corporation tax, the burden of which is spread over many shoulders, to an income tax which hits directly at their own personal pocketbooks. "Let us"—you may hear their orators declaim—"hold fast to a tax which has been found equable and easily collectable and a reliable source of revenue and let us avoid dropping this true and tried law for one we know not of, bound to be difficult of collection and stuffed with new possibilities for breeding tax-liars." When two disagreeable policies arise, it is wonderful what friends flock to the lesser evil. Heaven knows how many cases of apoplexy will be recorded in the public prints if there is any inclination shown to put both the corporation and the income tax into the new tariff law!

The income tax, it has been estimated, will raise $100,000,000 of revenue, though it will affect only those persons who have incomes in excess of $5,000 a year. The estimate gives some idea of the number of persons there are who are so fortunate as to have $5,000 or more a year.

LATEST TRUST DECISION.

From all accounts, the shoe-machinery trust is more nearly a real trust than any other industrial concern which bears the label of trust.

The shoe-machinery trust is built upon the foundation of patent rights. It has been charged against it that it absolutely dominates the shoe manufacturing industry, that it can say who shall or who shall not make shoes, that it never permits a manufacturer to obtain title to the machinery he uses, that it never permits a manufacturer to use the machinery if he purposes using also any machinery of other make, that it buys up improvements and buries them. It has also been charged that when the shoe manufacturers obtained the tariff concession on raw hides the machinery trust raised rentals and calmly pocketed the margin which might have prevented a rise in the retail price of shoes.

Yet the supreme court of the United States cannot find that the shoe-machinery trust has violated the Sherman anti-trust law.

We can imagine scarcely any decision that could better show up the ridiculous ineffectiveness of the Sherman law as a cure for industrial ills.

The law has been invoked and successfully to part two railroads which, since their combination, doubled their trackage, lowered their grades, bettered their facilities and won anew the friendliness of the shipping and traveling public. The law has been invoked to frighten a strong railroad into relinquishing a broken down "feeder" railroad which was about to be put into worthy condition. The law has twice been invoked to break up combinations of workingmen fighting for better living conditions.

Have these decisions and the threat improved industrial conditions one whit, bettered the lot of the citizens of these states one iota? Or is it likely that the shoe-machinery decision—which without any doubt was in perfect keeping with the Sherman act—means any straightening or clearing of the vast tangle and confusion the Sherman law has got us into?

AT THE DAWN OF LIFE.

If there is any one thing which more than another distinguishes this generation from all those generations of which we have record it is that the people of this day are vastly more interested in the future of mankind than they are in the past. And they are excessively optimistic about it. Where once a lot of fuss was made about the achievements and the high character of the ancients the talk now is of the wonderful folk still unborn and of the marvels it is taken for granted they will perform. There is less tendency on the part of mature persons to presume that their great-grandchildren will be without sense and a great tendency to avoid tying the future up with constitutional restrictions, statutory custom and legacies of responsibility.

An admirable illustration of this state of mind is indicated by the words of the New York clergyman who informed his congregation the other day that human existence so far has been the "night of life" and that dawn was just breaking for the "real morning of humanity's kingdom." The gentleman may be wrong or he may be right. There is no scientific instrument so far devised which will fortell the days to come. But such talk, we believe, is of incalculable value. It helps a great deal in the work of throwing off such traditions and habits as bind us rather than aid us. It sets a task for the present. It puts it upon its honor. There is comfort in the thought that life is not merely to be a repetition, but is always to climb, always to soar, always to make conquests of its weaknesses, get the better of its sins. Some one once said that human life was only a candle light. But then there are quite wonderfully bright and inspiring candles.

Tomorrow the morning—and humanity risen refreshed anud sweet tempered and clear brained. Surely the thought is alluring.

THE HARVEST OF SIEGE GUNS.

There is nothing gentle or merciful in the appearance of the modern siege gun. It looks as if it could spread more destruction in a given time than half a dozen western tornadoes. But the record of these "angels of ruin" is not up to their vicious aspect.

The report—from Turkish sources—that the siege of Adrianople had resulted so far in the killing of a few careless adventurers is in keeping with reports of other sieges. The chief result of the bombardments carried on by the Italian navy against the cities, villages and camping places of the Tripolitans was to supply a poverty-striken country with an amount of steel and iron that will keep the makers of souvenir swords and knives in raw material for years to come. One of the bitterest disappointments of the Japanese in their war with Russia was to discover, after the place had been surrendered, that Port Arthur was scarcely grazed by the hundreds and thousands of tons of metal rained down upon it.

The Bulgarians may scare Adrianople into surrendering as the Japanese did their enemies. But it is doubtful if they will batter Adrianople into such a chaos of flying metal and house bricks that the Turks must choose between death or surrender.

THE TARIFF AS BIRD PROTECTOR.

The Audubon societies are urging the tariff fixers of congress to establish a prohibitive duty on the plumage of birds.

To satisfy the demand of milliners, hunters go deep into the wilderness of South America and make long voyages to strange corners of the island world of the Pacific, bringing away thousands upon thousands of feathers. The death of some of the birds whose plumage is most in favor, means that young birds must starve upon the nest, inasmuch as the feathers so popular with fashion grow only in the mating season. One of the advocates of this prohibitive tariff told the house committee on ways and means that "unless the barbaric slaughter of game and plumage birds is stopped, practically every groton, silver pheasant, heron, bird of paradise and egret in the world will be annihilated.

The state laws, the agitation started by bird lovers, the proof that the bird slaughter represents a large economic loss, the appeals to the better feelings of women have failed, perhaps the tariff might be of benefit. It is a sad thing, but true, that reforms sometimes succeed only when the purse is touched.

THE ANATOMY OF POSTERITY.

A French professor of anatomy says that the man of the future will have no little toes, nine ribs where now he has twelve, a smaller jawbone, fewer teeth, shorter arms and legs than the man of today and a hand far more pliable and skillful than anyone's hand is now.

The prospect is pleasant, since it means that there will be two fewer toes to develop corns, fewer ribs to get smashed in automobile accidents, smaller dentist bills, less jawing and a hand that will let a woman button up the back of her own dress. The professor should now tell us how that good day can be hurried along.

SOME CHANGES OF TIME.

In that vague long ago when party lines actually were party lines, it was not only the conservative Republicans, but also many thousands of his fellow Democrats, who did not take kindly to William J. Bryan's caustic remarks on the income tax decision. The supreme court of the United States was then held more nearly infalliable than now. The income tax itself was thuoght the beginning of "invasions of sacred rights." Mr. Bryan's criticisms fell coldly upon his audience. It was felt that he had gone too far.

Today both Mr. Bryan and his audience have changed. The one is rather leaning backward than forward, as attest his dislike of attacks upon the "constitutional bulwarks of the nation" and the fact that he stands shoulder to shoulder with those who dread the encroachment of federal authority upon the states. In his heart, he feels that things have gone too far. The audience is now eager for change, almost clamorous for change, demanding that no barrier be raised to granting the people exactly the government that the people desire, critical of courts, impatient with constitutional restraints become outworn.

Mr. Bryan was somewhat ahead of his times once. Those who have studied him closely these last twelve months or so discover him lagging behind. It seems almost comical that any protest should be raised to his entering the cabinet upon the grounds that he is too much of a radical.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

The means by which the constitution may be changed are thus set down:

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths thereof, as the one or the proposed by congress.

After something less than four years the income tax proposal has been passed upon by the legislatures of two-thirds of the states. It has been said that an amendment is not worth while which may not be waited for. But that does not excuse the cumbersomeness of the machinery for making constitutional changes. It does not make out a good case for a government which governs a people who prize time and make a virtue of businesslike expedience. Waiting does not prevent resort to more swiftly enacted measures in lieu of measures which might much better have become a part of the fundamental law. It does not breed patience with law-makers and with judicial interpreters of law or increase respect for governmental powers and authority.

When the next constitutional amendment is put up to the states it would be well to send along a companion proposal which would better the method by which constitutional changes can be brought about.

SWEET CLOVER.

The United States census of 1910 reported that a million and a half acres of land, other than that in forests and woodlots, are unimproved. The Ohio Experiment Station says that of these million and a half acres much has become so depleted by exhaustive cropping that it will no longer produce profitable farm crops." Much is in almost worthless pasture and still more is cut and guttered by erosion.

The experiment station has just issued a bulletin urging the farmers who own these idle acres to sow them in sweet clover. It recites the experience of Kentucky tobacco growers who had made a practice of following tobacco with wheat and then allowing the land to grow up in brush from six to ten years, when tobacco was again planted. After several decades of this treatment, the land was rendered almost worthless, some of it entirely so. "Sweet clover," says the bulletin, "was accidentally introduced in this region and upon plowing up an old field that had been 'taken' by sweet clover a bumper crop of tobacco was secured." Conditions identical with those in Kentucky exist in Ohio, more commonly in eastern and southern Ohio than in this section. There is waste land which can be recovered by means of sweet clover. There are ugly hillsides which can be made productive once more. Of the million and a half acres unimproved, nearly all, in the opinion of the experiment station workers, could be restored if sweet clover be given a chance at it.

Sweet clover is held in high respect probably by all farmers as a fertilizing crop. But there may be many who do not know to what broad uses it may be put, how many benefits may be gleaned from its hardiness, its habit of deep-rooting, its ability to prosper under adverse conditions and its power to make hopelessly worn-out soil almost as good as new. Sweet clover may sometimes be seen as a roadside weed where never a field of it is to be sighted. It is worthy of better uses than that.

A Poem Worth While

The Ill Winds.

The wildest winds that ever blew
Became a gentle breeze at last.
The coldest days we worry through
No longer chill when they are past.

Some day the sun will shine again
And we will find the world still fair,
And hope and pleasure will remain,
Despite the present ills we bear.

The hardest tasks to which we turn
Are easy after they are done;
Through lessons that are hard to learn
The knowledge we most need is won.

The weak, when trouble finds them, yield
And fretfully accept defeat;
The strong fight on; their fears concealed,
Until their triumphs are complete.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

Sunday School

THE MOST FAMOUS EMIGRANT

International Sunday School Lesson for February 16 Is, "The Call of Abraham." Gen. 12:1-9.

By William T. Ellis.

That yonder Russian, in boots, astrachan cap and tight-waisted, long-skirted velveteen coat, waiting in the railway station, is a real person and an emigrant from his homeland we can easily understand; but that Sheik Abraham, far off in the distance of the centuries, wearing a long abeyeh, or cloak, and Arab head-rool, sitting in his black tent at noon, is just as real an emigrant and quite as truly an historical personage as the Russian is not so easy to grasp. If this great and romantic bit of history is to mean anything to the reader, he must get a clear, strong hold of the truth that the characters involved are as real individuals as President Taft and King George; and that the places are as definite as Chicago or Toronto or London or Peking.

The migration of this man Abraham from Mesopotamia to Canaan has had a greater influence upon the human race than any other outgoing of a people from its native home; greater than the movement of the Mongol human tides; or of the Danes to Britain, or of the Moors to Spain, or of the Turks to Europe, or of Europeans to America. On this point, which is well worthy of a column's treatment by itself, it must suffice to say that the three great monotheistic religions trace their course back to that emigrant whom they in common call "Father Abraham." Five hundred million Christians, 200,000,000 Moslems, and 10,000,000 Jews, or nearly half the total population of the globe, regard Abraham as the called prophet of the Most High.

The Brick and the Exile.

The present Turkish war, which may yet open the doors of Palestine once more to the Jews of earth, links us with Abraham, for all the scenes of this migration story are laid within what is now the Turkish Empire; and Mesopotamia, the old home of Abraham, may soon come under another dominion, which will restore its ancient fertility and prosperity and inevitably open up the secrets of that desert mound which was once Ur of the Chaldees.

An ancient brick is one link with Abraham which I personally have. While traveling in Babylonia two years ago, about the desert above Ur of the Chaldees, I visited the remarkable excavations of the University of Pennsylvania at Niffur. With my own hands I dug from a lower wall one of the huge 15-inch square bricks stamped in the center with the name of the king at whose order it was made. The other evening an Assyriologist offered to read it for me; but he returned it with word that the language was older than the common cuneiform inscriptions. It goes back beyond the time of Abraham.

Is Abraham a mythical figure in the dim mists of remotes antiquity, to be questioned by every "smart" and unlettered skeptic? Here by my fireplace is a brick bearing written record from a date far beyond his time. And here also in this case full of cuneiform tablets which I brought from his old home may be records of Abraham's father or his contemporaries.

Does it seem fantastic to suggest that one day, and that within the life of most readers of these lines, the excavator's spade will unearth the secrets of Ur of the Chaldees; and brought to light, these little books, or letters, that suggest shredded wheat biscuit, they may tell the details of the business transaction of the sale of the property of Abraham's family; for was not Terah the father of the best business people on earth? We know now, beyond all guess work, that it was the usage of his time to make and file a record of these transactions on cuneiform tablets. Corroborations of the inspired story quite as remarkable as this have been brought out, in the fulness of time, from God's storehouses in the desert sands. Even the school boys now know of Hammurabi, the great king who was contemporaneous with Abraham and who caused the laws of his time to be inscribed on stone pillars, and set up for the people's instruction.

A Historic Journey.

As Russion peasants migrate to Siberia by entire families and villages at once, as every traveler on the Siberian railway has seen, so this exodus of Terah and his family from Ur of the Chaldees, and later the going out of Abraham from Haran, was patriarchal in its character. The whole family, with servants and flocks and property, went at once. Let us pause to recall Terah to memory, even while we exalt his son Abraham. There is a great deal of talk about "self made men" which is sheer nonsense. The stuff that was in Abraham he got from his father. Josephus says that Terah left Ur of the Chaldees because of the heathen practices around him. The courage and other pioneer virtues needed for this adventure were within Terah's breast.

It was a slow journey the family made from Ur of the Chaldees, a region then as now famous for the breeding of camels. The caravan was long, and the animals and retainers were many. Then, as now, three miles an hour was the average progress of the camel caravan, and we may be sure that as they came up through the cities of this plain, they stopped from time to time. Probably they sojourned at Niffur on the way, and the Temple of Bel which the University of Pennsylvania has excavated may have been seen by the eyes of Abraham 4,000 years before Americans looked upon it. Certainly the caravan stopped at Babylon, that great and dominant city, and father and son went out to the great ziggurat, or tower of Babel, and mused together upon that story. If, as is likely, they followed the right bank of the Tigris, they tarried at Asshur, the ancient capital of Assyria, where German archaeologists are now digging up writings upon stone of the period of Abraham.

Leaving the river, the party struck across the increasingly hilly country of northern Mesopotamia until they came to Haran, where they settled. Were the cave dwellings along the way, which the rare traveler today may see, occupied in Abraham's time? Did he know the secret of the great fortress of Hassan Kief, about which I have inquired in vain of archaeologist after archaeologist? Did he find the roads as rocky and troublesome as I found them? Was it the well, now known as Rebecca's well, which attracted the party to Haran?

A Traveler in Damascus?

There was to be no abiding in Haran. Here Terah died, and here Abraham heard the voice that summoned him still farther to the west.

On the fullness of detail which the lesson text gives, he was bidden to go forth and the promise was made that he should become a great nation and that he should be a blessing to mankind. Taking his nephew Lot, and all their birds and families and retainers, Abraham set out across the desert. Whether he went directly west to Homs, or followed the trade route across to Damascus, we cannot know—probably the latter. Damascus, then as now, was a great city, and we can imagine Abraham going through its bazars making purchases, even as do the visitors from the desert today. From that city he probably followed the route of the present road, down through the wonderful valley and wilderness east of the Lake of Galilee. Thence he turned west toward the drearer mountains of Shechem.

We must not think of Abraham as pioneering like the men who opened up the American west. It was not virgin land that he entered. Canaan had long before this been conquered by the rival kingdoms of Egypt and Assyria. The Babylonian language, as we know indisputably from the Tell el-Marna tablets, was in vogue throughout Canaan, and there were roads and well known routes which the famous emigrant followed.

Men Who Go Out.

A nation with the virtues and opportunities of the pioneer will not decay while these last. It is the conventionalized, stay-at-home people who become effete. The wondrous physical vigor of the Jews, and their persistence through the millenniums, which is a miracle of history, is in part due to their migratory, pioneering qualities. They inherit their ancestors' daring.

Abraham was a great goer-out; he dared break home ties. He gave up his prospects in Ur of the Chaldees, and then again in the city of Haran. He went against the "conservative advice" of his best friends. He lost the chance to be a "leading citizen" of Haran, but he became the father of nations. Thus God greatly rewards those who greatly dare at His behest.

There is nothing peculiar about hearing divine voices, as was Abraham's experience. Speak to the first Quaker friend you meet, and he will tell you that that truth of the privilege of the individual to hold communion with the Highest is written largest upon his creed. Ask the missionary acquaintance, or talk with the minister you trust, and the reality of a divine "call" will be made clear to you. This Voice that speaks from God to the human spirit is more real than the skyscrapers that tower above us or the concrete pavements under our feet.

In passing, it is to be noticed that when one confronts a man who believes that God has spoken to him, whether that man be a frenzied Afghan Moslem or a college-bred American reformer, it is best to get out of his way. Nothing can stop him. It was the conviction of the divine call in the hearts of the first settlers that gave the world America.

To lose the hearing ear, which is attuned to the voice of the divine spirit, is to suffer the greatest calamity possible in life. The supreme tragedy of all human existence is once to have known communion with God, and then to have lost it. The way to be sure of continued messages from God is to obey those which have been received. Abraham pulled up his tent pegs and moved on when he heard the Voice. If he had not, he would have remained as unknown and as inconsequential as any one of the under-butlers or camel-drivers of King Hammarabi.

Opinions of the People

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Blade is gratified because of the number of readers who have responded to the invitation to come into this column with their ideas and make it interesting. Many more communications have been received than have been printed, because many of them are too long. We want ideas, expressed in the least possible space. BOIL 'EM DOWN!

For Woman Suffrage.

Editor Weekly Blade—In the face of all that has been said and done the cause of woman suffrage marches on. Years ago, when people seldom heard woman suffrage mentioned, the very idea was scoffed at. There are still people who do the same thing, but happily, their numbers are decreasing and the younger generation will live to see, if not all, nearly all the states in this union give to woman about the greatest right she has—the right to vote.

It goes without dispute that government is for the benefit of the governed, and as the women are governed they should be allowed to help make the laws and also to help repeal them. Nearly every woman convict in this country was sent to prison by the laws made by man. What would we do, Mr. Man, if the women tried to raise your taxes without letting you have anything to say about it?

Now, there are people who think God intended man to make all the laws and run the government. The Bible says: "And he shall rule over her," meaning man shall rule over woman. The unabridged Webster gives the definition of rule thus: "Rule—That which is prescribed or laid down as a guide to conduct." So it will readily be seen that man can prescribe or lay down a guide for woman and also give her the right to vote. What could be more appropriate than to prescribe or lay down a guide for woman to vote in the right way? To disfranchise woman would be against scriptural teachings, for did not Christ come to save all?

Benjamin Franklin, the wise man whose advice helped many, wrote: "If you want a thing done, go; if not, send." So if the people want the laws to represent them both men and women must work toward that end.

To those who think woman's place is in the home, I wish to say that I, too, think her place is in the home, but I do not see how anyone can think the home will have to be neglected in order that she may spend one-half to one day once or twice a year. Some say women would not vote if allowed the privilege. Though some would not, a large per cent would, as has been proved in states having equal suffrage. Who would think of disbanding the schools because a few children do not want to attend school?

Then there are persons who think, or pretend to, that man can vote for the women as well as they themselves could. Suppose your mother, wife or sister wanted a new dress, guess you would go over to the seamstress, have your measurements taken and carry the dress home. Of course, it would fit. Or, if your wife had decided to join the church imagine her surprise when you said: "Wife, I think woman's place is in the home, so I will join the church and be baptized for you; it will do just as well as if you went."

Such flimsy excuses will not stop the cause of woman suffrage. It must go on for it is right. It is a great step in the path of evolution. The time is ripe for it, and let it come.—B. A. I., Kirksey, Ky.

VARIETIES

Mt. Whitney, Cal., is 14,501 feet above sea level.

Colorado's 1912 radium output was valued at $2,500,000.

Chicago has 40 descendants of John and Priscilla Alden.

In Prussia a whole new knee joint has been successfully grafted.

Alaska's mineral production since 1880 is valued at $207,000,000.

The Bell Telephone Co. has 175,000 employes on its pay roll.

Some Kansas farmers are now conducting private fish hatcheries profitably.

Forest fires in 1912 caused losses in Pennsylvania aggregating over $50,000.

Commerce of Hawaii in 1912 was $15,000,000 greater than in 1911.

Over 51,000 locomotives are daily operated in the United States.

Great Britain's textile mills employ more than 1,000,000 persons.

Chicago packing houses must shortly expend $1,000,000 for safety devices.

Los Angeles has 26 parks containing a total of 3,986 acres of land.

One-fourth of the irrigated farms of the United States are in California.

The island of Laysan, Hawaiian group, is to be made a bird reserve.

In 1912 the total fire loss in the United States and Canada reached $225,320,900.

In 1912 some 1,066,345 persons landed in New York from steamships.

Cleveland, O., will next summer start a city sightseeing automobile service.

Siberia is expected to be an important source of the world's food at no distant day.

A new patent office building in Washington may be provided by the next congress.

Sweden exported 35,000,000 pounds of matches in the six months ending with last June.

A Boston scientist, Professor A. J. Honel, claims to have discovered a cure for leprosy.

Kentucky and Pennsylvania produce nearly all the cannel coal mined in the United States.

New York will have one of the world's greatest skylights in its new postoffice as it will contain 90 tons of glass.

The United States in 1912 exported manufactures valued at more than $1,100,000,000.

The centenary of the birth of David Livingstone will be celebrated in March by the geographers of the world.

Jeremiah Bancroft, 88, of Douglass, Mass., is the last chief of the vanishing Ponkopoag Indians.

A North Dakota inventor's dough-raising utensil gets its heat from an ordinary kerosene lamp.

Australia is irrigating more than 2,000,000 acres of grazing lands with artesian wells.

A floating drydock which can lift battleships weighing 22,500 tons recently was completed for the American navy.

Algot Lange, of New York, has started on a three-year exploring trip along the upper waters of the Amazon River.

Fitzgerald, Ga., plans to erect a $15,000 monument in honor of the civil war soldiers of both north and south.

A Minnesota inventor's hair brush carries a comb on the back, permitting the use of both with one hand.

There are 25,195 reporting banks in the United States having assets aggregating $25,000,000,000 and liabilities to depositors of over $17,000,000,000.

New Zealand's short working hours have not injured Auckland's growth, the population of which city has doubled since 1899.

Four more national bird reservations were established by the United States government last year, making the total number 56.

Paper from which gas mantles can be made, instead of using the more expensive fabrics, has been invented by an Italian scientist.

Experiments in France indicate that mushroom poisoning can be cured by a serum prepared in a similar manner to diphtheria antitoxin.

The alcoholic consumption a head in this country is a little less than 23 gallons a year, of which 21 are contained in beer.

The old fashioned feather duster and the vacuum cleaner have been combined by a Pennsylvania inventor for removing dust from small articles.

Trade in human hair is a big industry abroad, exports sometimes reaching a total of $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 a year. Italian merchants lead in the trade.

About 80,000 lobsters are eaten daily during the season in England, and they come mostly from Nova Scotia and Norway.

The distinguishing feature of a new French aeroplane is a control that will enable the machine to be driven at reduced, as well as full speed.

A new German electrical device to enable a moving train to set a signal makes use of a slight sinking of a rail as a train passes over it.

A single turn of a cockscrewlike implement that a Pennsylvanian has patented cuts out the core of a grape fruit and loosens the pulp from the skin.

To prevent an automobile speeding and yet allow the full power to be used when needed, a governor driven from a hub like a speed indicator, has been invented.

Doctors in Middletown, O., the other day grafted three square feet of pigskin on the breast and shoulders of Clyde Rich, young man who had been seriously burned.

An egg tester employing an electric lamp that a Texan has patented is so arranged that the light is switched on only when on egg is in position, thereby saving current.

Stones are found in Nevada which when placed apart begin to travel toward a common center. The presence of lodestone or magnetic iron ore is the explanation of the phenomenon.

Incandescent lamps, in which the filaments are in the form of an inverted cone, have been found to give one-fifth more light than those of the same size in which filaments form cylinders.

Not to be outdone by the new coins of the United States, the Bulgarian government has commissioned an Austrian factory to coin a variety of pieces, 20, 10 and 5 stotinks. One hundred stotinks equal 19.3 cents.

The insane asylums of all civilized countries are now overburdened with patients as never before. Dr. T. B. Hyslop, of London, a leading brain specialist, predicts that in 50 years half the world's population will be insane.

"How Railroads Help People to Get Homes"

(From Leslie's Weekly, March 21, 1912)

ONE OF the most remarkable features of present-day enterprise is the earnest efforts made by the great railroad systems of the country to find homes for persons of moderate means and to aid the latter to secure them.

Naturally the most notable instances of railways promoting migration are to be found in the West. In that vast section there are millions of acres of unsettled, and millions more of privately owned but untilled, land. There are open spaces in that extensive domain which could accommodate millions of the dwellers in over-congested districts, could these be transferred thither. The railroads have, of late years, been extremely diligent in calling attention to such localities. They have, in the first place, advertised extensively in regular channels the attractions and opportunities offered in their various "spheres of influence." They have also granted favorable passenger and freight rates to the immigrant and settler. Moreover, they have issued immense quantities of literature, in the shape of handsome booklets, giving reliable information concerning States, counties and towns whose populations they seek to swell.

Many of these publications are well written, beautifully printed and illustrated, and they represent in the aggregate an enormous expenditure. Pamphlets of this kind circulate all over the country and they make a strong appeal to every reader. They are a great convenience and a godsend to thousands who yearn to make a change. Their accounts and pictures of fine scenery, of flourishing towns, of fertile farms and generous crops of fruit and grain and grasses make the far West seem like a land of promise, abounding in all good things. But the service rendered by the booklets does not end there. They also point out in more or less detail the chances of success which the settler may expect, and they give him much practical advice as to how to avail himself of them. They tell just where men of such and such means and such and such tastes and callings would wisely go. They also sometimes state the cost of getting started and right methods of getting on in the new homes, making everything perfectly clear.

Montana

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The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

Pin Money Suggestions

"I thought the children and I could help a little, my husband's health being poor," says Farmer's Wife. "So last year we planted a large strawberry patch and this year we are getting the profit from it. We sold over 500 quarts, besides what we used and preserved for winter. I bought all the seven children's school clothing, besides having money left to get sugar to do up my other fruit. I have another way. The children and I make money. I may tell sometime. Best wishes to all."—A Farmer's Wife.

Please let us hear it.—MARTHA HOLDEN.

My Dear Friends—Here is an example of doing what the hands find to do, and with enterprise. Some women have a gift for selling, just as others do for writing, or housekeeping, or any one thing which each woman can do most naturally. But our sister confesses in this letter, you will observe, that she has had a hard "row to hoe." But we can read between the lines of her letter that she hoed it cheerfully, and prosperously, too:

"My opportunity and market for labors were more by good luck than by management, I fear. It seemed to be my mission in life to help out; thus I have obtained housework, canning and sewing, and lots of cooking everywhere that I go to work. The best place that I have been able to dispose of vegetables and baked things was a summer resort.

"We were a mile out in the country on an old farm, rented the house and a garden spot, only. I carried what vegetables I had to spare and took orders for other things, as the customers would want—small basins of baked beans, 10c each; salad dressing, 25c per quart; cucumber pickles by the dozen; bread, biscuits, cake, or pie, all to order. I allowed for cost of material, and 10 cents per hour for my work in charging for the last named four articles.

"One summer I had a cow. I made butter from the cream, and cottage cheese from the milk, by placing a large pan of thickened milk on the back of the stove till it is well heated through and well separated from the whey. Then I pour it into a muslin sack to drain five or six hours, then empty it into a large basin, salt to taste, then chop and press it smooth and fine and add cream to moisten, make into balls as large as a tea cup. These sell at two for 5c.

"Where we live now the farmers all raise things for the Buffalo markets, so what I have to spare is handled by our town merchants. My outside work now is housework, tying grapes in the spring, 10 cents per hour, and picking berries, 1 cent and 1½ cents per quart, and in the fall picking and packing grapes, 10 cents per hour.

"When I handled poultry I had them for eggs, for I do not like the butchering part. I sold hens to those that wanted them at market prices, and in the spring I set hens, and sold my chicks at 10 cents each when they were three or four weeks old. My garden plants and flower plants I raise from seeds sown in pans in the house during March. When they are two or three inches high I transplant to a place made so as to be covered from unfavorable weather by cotton or a canvas, the plants to be set about four or six inches apart. I have sold all my plants at 10c per dozen, when large enough for the garden. What I have to sell I place on a notice nearby. When I want work I let some one know. As for making that labor easy, I cannot say, unless someone can make play of it. I never could. I felt I had a hard row to hoe. I can see the point in some of the things written by Misa, West Virginia.

"I hope some of these will be of assistance to someone in need of the suggestions. Here is something for that picnic basket."—Mary, of New York.

OUR COOK BOOK

Eggless Cookies—One and one-half cups sour milk, two cups granulated sugar, 1 cup of lard, one teaspoonful of soda. Bake in hot oven.—Mrs. I. M. W.

Tapioca Pudding—Dissolve a teacupful of tapioca in a quart of water over night. In the morning pour off the water and boil it in a quart of milk with two teacupfuls of sugar. Pare and core eight tart apples, filling the opening with a lump of sugar and a bit of cinnamon; put in a baking dish and pour the tapioca over them. Bake two hours. Serve cold.—Miss S. L. M., Iowa.

Molasses Cake—One cup sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of molasses, one cup of sour milk, two eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, five cups of flour after sifted; flavor to suit taste.—Mrs. E., W. Va.

I would like to have a recipe for cream pies.—Mrs. E.

Scripture Cake—One cup of Judges, 5:25; two cups of Jeremiah, 6:20; three and a half cups of I. Kings, 4:22; two cups of I. Samuel, 30.12; two cups of I. Samuel, 30:12 (second clause); one cup of Genesis, 43:11; one cup of Genesis, 24:20; six cups of Isaiah, 10:14; pinch of Leviticus, 2:12; one large spoon of Exodus, 16:13; season to taste with I. Kings, 10:2; three spoons of Galatians, 5:9. Following Solomon's advice for making good boys, Proverbs, 23:14.—From a Michigan Girl called "Shorty."

POST CARD EXCHANGE

Anna Hancock, Imler, Pa.
Kenna Long, Framestown, W. Va.
C. C. Brackett, Hollis, N. C.
Gilbert Cain, Glenville, W. Va.

A QUEENLY QUEEN AND WOMANLY WOMAN

HERE is the latest photograph of Wilhelmina, the popular young ruler whose people are now extending their sympathy on account of the serious illness of the royal consort, Prince Henry, to whom she was married in February, 1901.

Wilhelmina became queen on the death of her father in 1890, but as she had not attained her majority her mother ruled as queen-regent. The daughter meanwhile was carefully educated under the best tutors. Shortly after her eighteenth birthday, September 6, 1898, she was crowned at Amsterdam. Her charming personality and strength of character have made her very popular among her subjects.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A VIRGINIA BOY

I am a boy 18 years old. Live in southwest Virginia, on a farm of 100 acres with my parents, about three miles from town. I like our state, although it is very rough and hilly. It has fine scenery. There is a natural tunnel about two miles from my home town. My hobby is music.—C. M., Virginia.

WE'RE A BIG CLUB

Dear Peace Page Readers—I think we are a sort of a big club, not many of us have ever seen any one of us, but we all feel that we almost know each other just through their letters.

Seeing a great many readers write about their "hobbies," I think I will tell you mine, they are music and horses. Yes, and I like children, too, and you may well think I should, for there are nine of them in this family. —Fun Lover, N. Y.

FULFILLING HER DESTINY

The letter written in the Blade by Charles F. Horn, a soldier of California, made me feel like saying "All honor to one who has helped to make this country what it is today." Without such men as this we would be unable to be called members of the Peace Page, or in other words, could not enjoy the blessings which we enjoy today. I am the granddaughter of a soldier of the Civil War, and have already learned of some of the hardships which they endured and I am proud to know that our country still remembers the faithful ones by giving them a pension that will enable them to have a living in their latter days. Many there are whose positions in life would be very different were it otherwise. We younger ones can not realize the sacrifice that was made by our forefathers to save the Union, but by God's sustaining power we are able to reap the harvest of the present age, the greatest age of American history. I am a woman twenty-eight years of age who doesn't want to vote, but am trying to fill the most honorable position ever given to our sex, that of being a wife and mother.—Mildred, Indiana.

THE ETERNAL QUESTION

I have just been reading the letters on the Peace Page of November 21 and find two very interesting sketches on woman suffrage. One, "A Suffragist," appearing for the defense, and one, Mirtie Stover, pleading against the cause. Curious, isn't it, that we see so many intelligent, well-informed people of both classes (male and female) fighting such a great cause? There surely must be a lack of understanding of the subject or prejudice, one of the two. It can't be, as some argue, for the lack of mental qualification. Sure not! For all must agree that our women school teachers are as capable of teaching, if not their superior, as the male teachers, and if she be so qualified as to instruct the young mind how to do, is she not qualified to act herself?

Mirtie Stover of W. Va. says: "I surely do think it is a woman's place to be at home doing her home duties." In fact, is it not a home duty she owes to her country to march to the polls once in 12 months to express her opinion on some great progressive principle that the husbands are failing to do? Yea, verily! So long as women are debarred from equal rights with men the nation will be on the back list. She will not be progressive. I hold my political views second only to my religious views and think all men and WOMEN should be interested in politics enough to understand the subject.

Now listen! Don't you think the average election is carried on disgracefully? Yes. Don't you think they should be conducted in a manner so if any lady were present she would not be embarrassed? Yes. Don't you think if the women attend churches and social gatherings the year 'round she could give one day to help make our laws? Yes. Don't you think if she had an equal right she would stop her sisters from being sold in shame; stop her husband from attending the saloon and allow no vice or corruption to appear any way? Yes. Surely woman suffrage is a cause and all true progressives will fight for the cause till they are victorious. Then we shall have a whole-hearted, liberty-loving, progressive nation.—A Believer.

AN APPRECIATION

The main object of this letter was to speak a few words in favor of, and express my sincere admiration for, a certain letter which I read a few weeks ago in The Blade, entitled Cheerfulness, and written by Clyde Paston, Florida. The letter pleased me very much, for he denounces drinking, smoking, chewing, swearing, and different forms of immorality and sin in a firm, straightforward manner, which I always admire and love to see in any one, big, little or indifferent.

Speaking of hobbies, I think mine is cleanliness. John Wesley says, "Certainly this is a duty, not a sin. Cleanliness is, indeed, next to Godliness."

Will say good bye, with best wishes to all.—Zelma, Ohio.

INFLUENCE OF CHILDREN

West Virginia is now cleansed from the manufacture and sale of liquor—and this great work in the cause of temperance has been done mostly by little children who have bravely carried their little banners through the streets and singing their temperance songs with hearty good will. If they have done so much in the cause of temperance all over the United States, why do not the Sunday school teachers and preachers set them to work in the cause of Christ? Would not banners representing them as soldiers of the cross, and hymns of praise, bring thousands into the fold?

It is my opinion that if one-half of the money and time which is spent by church people—at dances, theatres and other places of amusement—was spent in the church, there would not be so many closed churches. Satan has not closed any of the places of amusement, and if the church people continue to take sides with him, he may win out yet. If any Sunday school teacher or Christian worker thinks well of the idea that I have expressed I will be glad if they will mention it when writing to the "Peace Page." With kind wishes for all, I will sign myself—A Sister in Christ.

POETS' CORNER

BEDOUIN LOVE SONG

Bayard Taylor.

From the desert I come to thee,
On a stallion shod with fire;
And the winds are left behind
In the speed of my desire.
Under thy window I stand,
And the midnight hears my cry;
I love thee, I love but thee!
With a love that shall not die
Till the sun grows cold,
And the stars are old,
And the leaves of the Judgment
Book unfold.

Look from thy window and see
My passion and my pain!
I lie on the sands below
And I faint in thy disdain.
Let the nightwinds touch thy brow
With the heat of my burning sigh,
And melt thee to hear the vow
Of a love that shall not die
Till the sun grows cold,
And the stars are old,
And the leaves of the Judgment
Book unfold.

My steps are nightly driven,
By the fever in my breast,
To hear from thy lattice breathed
The word shall give me rest
Open the door of thy heart,
And open thy chamber door,
And my kisses shall teach thy lips
The love that shall fade no more
Till the sun grows cold,
And the stars are old,
And the leaves of the Judgment
Book unfold.

GRACE BEFORE MEAT

"God is great and God is good,
And we thank Him for our food.
From His hand must all be fed,
Give us, Lord, our daily bread."

"We thank thee, O Lord, for our daily bread, and ask Thy blessing to abide with us through this day."

"Bless, O Lord, we beseech thee, this food to our use and us to Thy service, for Christ's sake. Amen."

"We ask Thy blessing on this food, on this home, on this day, for Christ's sake. Amen."

"For these and all Thy gifts of love,
We give Thee thanks and praise;
Look down, O Father, from above,
And bless us all our days."

CALLIN' THE YOUNG UNS

Bee-ull! Bee-ull! O Bee-ull! My gracious
Are you still a-sleepin'?
Th' hand's creepin'
Nearder five.
(Wal durned ef thes 'ere ain't vexatious)
Doan't ye hyar them cattle callin'?
An' th' ole red steer a bawlin'?
Come look alive!
Git up! Git up!

Mar'am! Mar'am!
(Just hyar her snorin')
Mar'am! it's behoovin'
Thet ye be a movin'
Brisk, I say!
Hyar the kitchen stove a-roarin'?
Th' kettle's a-spilin'
Ter git hissef billin'
It's comin' day.
Git up! Git up!

Jule! O Jule! Now what is ailin'?
Yer want ter rest?
Wal' I'll be bleat!
S'pose them cows
'Ll give down milk 'ithout pailin'
You must be goin' crazy.
Er, more like, gittin' lazy.
Come now, rouse.
Git up! Git up!

Jake, you lazy varmint
Jake! Hey, Jake!
What you layin' theer fer?
You know the stock's ter keer fer
So, hop out!
(Thet boy is wusser'n a rock ter wake.)
Don't stop ter shiver
But jist unkiver
An' pop out!
Git up! Git up!

Young uns! Bee-ull! Jake! Mar'am! Jule!
(Wal durn my orn'ry skin)
They've gone ter sleep ag'in
Fer all my tellin.
See hyar, I ain't no time ter fool,
It's th' las' warnin'
I'll give this mornin'
I'm done yellin'!
Git up! Git up!

Wal what's th' odds, an hour, more er less?
B'lieve it makes 'em stronger
Ter sleep a little longer
Thar in bed.
Th' time is comin' fas' enough I guess
When I'll wish an' wish with weepin'
They was back up yonder sleepin'
Overhead.
Ter git up.

THE DRUNKARD'S DAUGHTER

(These beautiful and touching verses were written by a young lady in reply to a friend who had called her a monomaniac on the subject of temperance.)

Go feel what I have felt,
Go bear what I have borne
Sink 'neath a blow a father dealt,
And the cold, proud world's scorn;
Then struggle on from year to year,
The sole relief the scalding tear.

Go weep as I have wept,
O'er a loved father's fall;
See every cherished promise swept,
Youth's sweetness turned to gall;
Hope's faded flowers strewed all the way,
That led me up to woman's day.

Go kneel as I have knelt;
Implore, beseech and pray;
Strive the besotted heart to melt,
The downward course to stay;
Be cast with bitter course aside,
Thy prayers burlesqued, thy tears defied.

Go stand where I have stood,
And see the strong man bow,
With gnashing teeth, lips bathed in blood,
And cold and livid brow;
And see
There mirrored his soul's misery.

Go hear what I have heard,
The sobs of sad despair,
As memory's feeling fount has stirred,
And its revealings there
Have told him what he might have been
Had he a drunkard's fate foreseen.

Go to my mother's side
And her crushed spirit cheer;
Thine own deep anguish hide,
Wipe from her cheek the tear;
Mark her dimmed eye, her furrowed brow,
The gray that streaks her dark hair now,
Her toil-worn frame, her trembling limb,
And trace the ruin back to him
Whose plighted faith in early youth
Promised eternal love and truth,
But who, foresworn, has yielded up
That promise to the deadly cup,
And led her down from love and light,
From all that made her pathway bright,
And chained her there, 'mid want and strife—
That lowly thing—a drunkard's wife,
And stamped on childhood's brow so mild
That withering blight—a drunkard's child.

Tell me I hate the bowl?
Hate is a feeble word,
I loathe, abhor, my very soul
Down in its deepest depths is stirred
Whene'er I see, or hear, or tell
Of the dark beverage of hell.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Isabelle French.
Lucy Osborn, Indiana.

BOYS AND GIRLS

How Did Santa Come?

I wonder how many saw Santa Claus on Christmas? I did. He was at the church; we had two big trees there. Then he came to our house after we went to bed. I wonder how he got here. He could not bring his sleigh for we have had no snow. He might have come in a ship for we live beside the ocean; but I guess it would be easier for him to come in an automobile or an aeroplane. Every day for over a week we saw aeroplanes over from the aviation meet at Domingus. Maybe Santa Claus was in one.

I wish you all a happy New Year.—James Cutler, Santa Monica, California.

A Plucky Boy.

Edgar Vore has a pet pigeon. He says: "I was coming from the field one day and I went to pick up my pigeon and I saw a snake. I ran for a pitchfork. I came back and the snake was coiled around the pigeon. They were down in the ditch. I threw them up on the bridge. The snake started to get away. I killed it and it was 34 inches long. I have a pet colt and its name is Maude. I broke it to lead. It is a beauty. I go to school and I am in the third grade. I will be nine the 25th of January.—Edgar Vore, Ohio.

A Good Motto.

I want to send a motto to the children's corner. "The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts, and the great art in life is to have as many of them as possible." How many of you boys and girls have some people living that fought in the civil war? I have two uncles living that fought in the war, and one of them fought under Stonewall Jackson. And the pastor of one of the churches here is also an old soldier. I have a great grandmother still living that was living in the war. She is 90 years old, and can walk two and three miles at one time.—Blue Eyed Virginia Girl.

Lottie Isn't Idle.

Dear Blade Boys and Girls—I like to live in the country. I have not lived in the country only about two years. My people took me from the orphans' home and I enjoy my new home very much. We have a telephone in our house. There are 14 rooms in it. I like to wash dishes for my ma. I can bake a cake and pie. I go to church and Sunday school whenever I can. I can milk. I take music lessons on the organ. I like to cook. I enjoy reading the letters in The Blade.—Lottie Goodspeed, Waits, N. Y.

Was It Your Pigeon?

Dear Blade Boys and Girls—I am a boy 14 years old and live near the scenes of the beautiful old Blue Ridge. I found last July a little blue dead pigeon near my home; one leg contained a band of silver, and the band contained the letters and figures, as follws: A. B. 20044. If any of the readers of The Blade know of such pigeon I would be glad to receive a personal letter from them, as I would be glad to know just how far it traveled. I have been told that they travel for thousands of miles. With best wishes to editor and boys and girls, I am—Samuel Adams, Buffalo Ridge, Va.

Likes His Sunday School.

I am a boy of twelve years, and am in the sixth grade. I go to day school and Sunday school, but I think I like Sunday school the best, do you? I would like to hear what Mr. George Harper could tell us of what happened at Fort Donaldson and the battle of Vicksburg, Wouldn't you? Most everybody in this part of the country knows me as Stubb, so I guess I will sign my name that way here, so goodbye.—Stubb Walker, Bath, N. Y.

Brother and Sister.

Brother says: "I have a standard bred saddle horse to ride, and a Scotch collie dog who knows a great many tricks. He will be three years old this winter. I have skates and I have great fun." With respect to all, John G. Fehl, LaRae, Ohio.

Sister says: "I ride with my brother after cows on horses. I take the saddle and my brother goes bareback. We sometimes race. But my brother wins, because he has the best horse and understands riding better than myself. He has a bay horse and I have a gray horse. We walk a mile and one-half to school.—Dorothy O. Fehl.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Beatrice Walker, Sweetwater, Tenn., has a calf named Gladys. She will tell you of her pets if you will write her.

I live in Greensburg, Ind. The most remarkable thing in this town is the tree growing on the court house tower. —Raymond Cole.

Thank you for the post card picture of the town with its little tree. It is very interesting.—M. H.

Arloa Cook, Pompeii, Mich., asks cards. She is twelve years old and helps with the housework.

Lillian, of Ohio, says she is eleven years old and loves to read the Peace Page.

Leon Hartley Burgreen, Watson, W. V., asks cards. He reads all his spare time.

When Genevieve Walker's mother, of Pa., goes away on a visit Genevieve, who is in the eighth grade at school, keeps house.

Metta V. Edquier, St. Petersburg, Pa., must be a housewife, too, for she says: "Put me on the dishwashing list." She has fifteen scrap books, eight being devoted to poetry.

Julia L. Hixon, Bainbridge, O., says the rose is her favorite flower and then the lilac.

We have two dogs and six cats. We had nine little puppies once this year. I love to read the letters from the west, which tell of the beautiful scenes there. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me, they would receive some jolly cards or letters.—Ella Bellows, Six Lakes, Mich., R. F. D. No. 1, box 3.

I will tell you about my pets. I have three dogs, two colts, four calves, one yoke of oxen. I can drive my oxen any place. I play croquet and go swimming in summer. Leland Carr, Linn, W. Va.

Lela Wyant, of Colburn, Ind., a new little friend, wants letters from the fifteen-year-old boys and girls.

Conundrums from Sarah Belle Bemsley, Venus, Pa. Try these on a friend. What goes up stairs on its dad? A shoe tack. Why are old trunks like boy boys? Because they need strapping. If you were riding a donkey what kind of fruit would I see. A (pair.) What stands on one foot and its heart is in its head. Cabbage. What stands on one foot and has a million of arms? A tree.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for Health, Happiness and Good cheer.

HARMONY OF SENTIMENT

Mrs. W. H. Fogelman, of Virginia, I heartily agree with you and have no comments to make, as your letter is so exactly with my sentiments. I believe if women would be chaste keepers at home, as the Bible teaches, they would have no desire to mix in politics, and if they train up their children in the way they should go they never would depart from it. I believe it is not the right kind of a spirit; it is more enthusiastic than the spirit that works for peace and good will toward all men, and the man is to rule over the wife, and was created for that purpose.—Mrs. B. F. M., of Ind.

HELPFUL WORDS

I liked that "Memory" letter. We all have such pleasant things good to remember and lots of memories to sadden our hearts, too, but these we must put aside as quickly as possible and always try to keep a smile ready.

Mrs. L. Stone, I, too, get homesick to go home to my father's house and meet the dear ones as they used to be, and hear my sisters sing the little twilight song, but we can never meet at father's home any more on earth, but the happy thought of meeting in Father's house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, cheers me on, and I think it should be a happy thought to us all.

So let us live the fullness of life today and get all the joy out of life we can, for there is the sunshine and the violet and rainbow if we will look for them. Here is a little verse that I like to live by:

Work a little, sing a little,
Whistle and be gay,
Read a little, play a little,
Busy every day;
Talk a little, laugh a little,
Don't forget to pray;
Be a bit of merry sunshine
All the blessed way.

Rosa Belle, I should like to see you and your family. I think we who have happy homes and loving husbands and sweet little children should be the happiest people in God's creation. My baby is five years old and is the cutest little pet of a fellow anyone ever saw.

Rosa Belle, we have a little boy called Arthur in our family. Yes, I agree with you sisters on the subject of dress; tight skirts are scandalous. Wishing you all a happy and prosperous year.—An Old Man's Darling, Minneapolis, N. C.

ANOTHER VIEW OF SUFFRAGE

I don't think in the beginning, when God created the heavens and the earth, that He ever intended that woman should take the reins in their hands and govern men's affairs. They are taught all through the word of God to be in subjection to their own husbands.

I think if women who want to vote will read and study God's words a little more they would have something else to do than to waive bandanas in political conventions. I think that the mother, at least, should think of higher things than to vote. —M. E. T., Va.

TEACHERS AND MOTHERS

Since the editor of the Cozy Corner has been kind enough to suggest that some of my devices for school work might be helpful, and since the schools of our country will begin soon, here I am again.

Order, attendance, interest, must be gained and kept throughout the term, if the school makes progress. Never try to carry on a recitation when there is a disturbance in the room. If there is unnecessary noise, stop your own work and wait perfectly quiet until the noise ceases. If it is a timid child who has caused the noise, this is sufficient. If anything further is necessary, explain that time is wasted, not only of one or two pupils, but of many. Make use of the eyes to help in the discipline. An offender will weaken under a look that is calm, steady, firm, searching, often without the use of words. Just a glance and a smile of approval will work wonders with a disheartened or sulky child. If John sits in a slouchy way in his seat, instead of telling him to "sit up," try saying, "I like the way James is sitting—so straight and square shouldered." See if John doesn't take the hint. If at a loss just how to proceed with some little offender, lay the case fairly before the other pupils and they will help you decide what is best to be done, at least mine always have. Always be sure before you do this, though, that they have confidence in your fairness.

To encourage attendance—Our county has printed slips for one month's perfect attendance. Six of these slips entitle the pupil to a nice certificate and three of these certificates entitle him to a large 18-month certificate of attendance. Children come through rain and sun to earn these. Also, I excuse my pupils from certain tests and examinations for regular attendance.

For a child who has earned 100 in spelling during the month I sometimes give a quarter holiday.

Get a box of gilt stars (almost any book or supply company carry them in stock), and for each month of clean, good writing paste a star in his copybook. The larger pupils could be honored by letting them write copies for the smaller children.

To keep a clean floor—Choose one pupil to pass quietly and rapidly up and down aisles reporting at the last which row had cleanest floor.—Pocahontes of Illinois.

Our Correspondents

My motto is: "Let us all live to help and not to harm." This would be a better world if we all had more of the blessed Christ-like spirit and would let our light so shine that others seeing our good works may glory our Father which is in heaven.—Meadowview, W. Va.

There are two summer resorts, both about 12 miles from here, (Clymer), Chautauqua assembly grounds and Finley's lake. Panama Rocks are about three miles from here. You can find snow in them most all the year around.—Country Girl of New York.

Let us hear more. M. H.

Ethel, Rusmisel, Va., asks: "I wish some of The Blade readers would tell me what dill is, and how it is used."

Mrs. S. J. Constantin, Mich., wants to hear from Mary Tyler, a girl of 45 years ago.

"But reap this life's success or failure;
Soon shall things be unperplexed;
And the right and wrong now tangled
Be unraveled in the next.
—R. A. T., of Berea.

I would like to read letter from the old Soldiers of Sixty-one. My grandfather was a Soldier of Sixty-one. His company was C, 77th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. If there is any soldier of that company I would like to hear from him.—R. B. B., W. Va.

"Let us all hope for the best, prepare for the worst, and then take whatever God chooses to send."—Edgar, N. C.

When the Grand Lodge of Ohio Masons was in session at Toledo recently, a number of the visitors were grouped before a large building in course of construction and on which was displayed in large letters the following: "125,000 tons of steel used in this building."

After scrutinizing this statement one of the men was heard to remark, "Humph, that is enough 'steal' to tempt a Pennsylvania congressman." —Mrs. L. R., Ohio.

"I think when parents gather around the table to play cards they are sowing bad seeds and teaching the children to gamble. That is something my father never did, is to have a game of cards in our home, and furthermore, my mother would not allow it. And another bad seed to sow is swearing."—Lucy C. C., Mich.

I think my hobby is nature and the works of the Almighty. We can see God's handiwork in all of nature. For instance: What could hold the great mountains in place, or cause the pure, gurgling mountain brook to go rushing and singing down the mountain side, and through the green meadows, where flowers grow in grand profusion along its banks, ever telling their silent message of God's love, except the Almighty hand.—Out Door Boy, Tennessee.

Household Suggestions

Dustless Duster.

For the benefit of those enquiring for a "dustless duster," if they will go to the drug store and get a bottle of liquid veneer and follow directions on the bottle they will have a dustless duster which they will not want to be without after using it.

Here is another idea if you care to publish it: An inexpensive dress shield. Get some medicated cotton at the drug store and cut a piece about the size of a "shield" and baste it in the arm hole of the dress. When it becomes soiled take out and replace with a fresh piece.

I have been a reader of the Blade for thirty years, and this is my first attempt to contribute to the Peace Page. Yours, Mrs. A. J., Yankton, S. D.

Sugar Cured Hams and Bacon.

When the meat is cooled, rub each piece with salt and allow it to drain over night. Then pack it in a barrel with the hams and shoulders in the bottom, using the strips of bacon to fill in between or to put on top. Weigh out for each one hundred pounds of meat eight pounds of salt, two pounds of brown suger and two ounces of saltpetre. Dissolve all in four gallons of water and cover the meat with the brine. For summer use it would be safest to boil the brine before using. For winter use it is not necessary to boil the brine. Bacon strips should remain in this brine four to six weeks, hams six to eight weeks. Hams and bacon cured in the spring will keep right after they are smoked and the flavor will be good—Gracie Rhodes.

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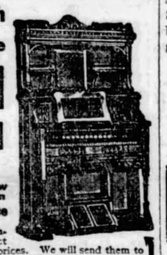

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A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

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It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I wont wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

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Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

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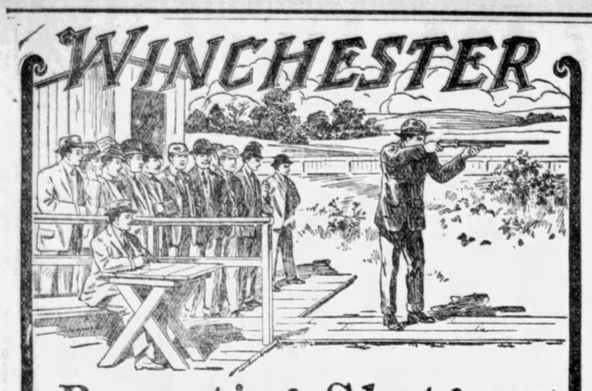

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Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

HELEN GOULD

Please give a sketch of Helen Gould.—N. L. H., Blowing Rock, N. C.

Helen Miller Gould, the philanthropist, was born in New York City, June 20, 1863. She was the daughter of Jay Gould. She received her education both in private schools and from private instructors. When her father died in 1892 she fell heir to a large fortune, which she has since expended liberally in a large variety of benevolent activities. At the time of the Spanish war she gave $10,000 to the United States government. She also contributed liberally to the Woman's National War Relief Association, with whose councils she was constantly identified, and donated $25,000 for supplies for the relief camp of sick, wounded and convalescent soldiers. Miss Gould has also given over $300,000 to the New York University. She has given various sums of money to other colleges and schools. She was recently married to Finley J. Shepard, an American railroad man. She is a Presbyterian.

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEAD LAWS

Kindly give information concerning the homesteading of land by soldiers.—E. F., Parkersburg, Ill.

The following is quoted from the statutes of the United States:

"Section 2304—Every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebellion, for 90 days, and who has remained loyal to the government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act, approved February 13, 1862; and every seaman, marine and officer who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps, during the rebellion, for 90 days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, shall, in compliance with the provisions of this chapter, hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive a patent for a quantity of public lands not exceeding 160 acres, or one-quarter section, to be taken in compact form, according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States; but such homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead, and filing his declaratory statement, within which to make his entry and commence his settlement and improvement.

"Section 2305—The time which the homestead settler has served in the army, navy or marine corps shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title; or, if discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served; but no patent shall be issued to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements.

"Section 2,307—In case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of section 2,304, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor children, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the department of the interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this chapter, subject to all the provisions as to settlement and improvement therein contained; but if such person died during his term of enlistment, the whole term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title."

These lands can be taken up in states that have lands for entry.

TORRENS LAND SYSTEM

Please explain the Torrens land system in the columns of the Question Bureau.—W. F. M., Union City, Mich.

The Torrens land system is a system of title registration, devised by Sir Robert Torrens and first successfully used in Australia. Its object is to make the transfer of landed property as simple and as safe as that of any other property and to do away with the necessity of repeated title examinations. The system is operated through a bureau of registration, in charge of a registrar, all land transactions being registered in this office. A title may be registered as absolute or possessory. Before registry the title is fully investigated by the registrar, who receives from the owner all the documentary evidences of title and descriptions of boundaries. When the registrar is satisfied that the title is perfect, he files away all these papers and issues a certificate of ownership to the holder. If the estate is vested in fee simple, the title is known as absolute and the certificate is called an absolute one. If it appears that the title to the land can be held only for a limited period, then the conditions are entered in the register and noted on the certificate. This examination and registration of title does not have to be repeated after a certificate has been issued; the transfer of the certificate with accompanying entry of that fact in the registrar's office completes the transaction. By this method the transfer of a land title is absolutely free from all dangers of land title transfers. Should any person suffer loss through any error in the certificate issued by the registrar, he is reimbursed by an insurance fund created for that purpose. This fund is provided for by the imposition of a tax of one-fourth of one per cent on the value of the land at the time of the granting of the first certificate.

The Torrens system is in use in Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, British Columbia, Ontario, and in Massachusetts, Illinois and Minnesota.

CHEMICAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Kindly explain the composition of chemical fire extinguishers.—J. T. B. Oswego, N. Y.

Numerous so-called extinguishing solutions, claimed to be of mysterious and wonderful power, have been placed before the public, and frequently it has been claimed that such an extinguisher has just been invented. The chemical salts and gases which tend to destroy fire are well known and consist of the following: Alum, soda, borax, hyposulphite of soda, silica of soda, chloride of sodium (common salt), potash, carbonate of soda and ammonia.

Today the most generally recognized chemical fire extinguisher is the carbonic acid gas machine. It consists of a cylinder containing bicarbonate of soda, dissolved in water, also a bottle containing sulphuric acid. Arrangement is made whereby the bottle may be emptied into the soda solution, instantly generating carbonic acid gas, which serves as a propelling agent to eject the soda solution. The three and five-gallon types of these machines are designed for individual use.

WALT MASON

I would like to see a sketch of the life of Walt Mason published in the Bureau.—V. H., Grantsville, W. Va.

Walt Mason, the humorist and poet, was born in Columbus, Ontario, May 4, 1862. He is a self-educated man. In 1880 he came to the United States, where he married Ella Foss, of Wooster, Ohio, February 15, 1893. In 1885 he became connected with the Atchison Globe, and worked for that paper two years, when he went to Lincoln, Nebraska, being engaged on the State Journal and other papers. In 1893 he was editorial paragrapher of the Washington Evening News. Since 1907 Mason has been associated with William Allen White on the Emporia Gazette, a Kansas paper. His rhymes and poems are widely copied throughout this country. His present address is Emporia, Kansas. He is the author of Rhymes of the Range, Uncle Walt, and Walt Mason's Business Prose Poems, published in book form.

POPULATION OF CITIES

What are the ten largest cities in the world and in the U. S.—J. M. M., Des Moines, Iowa.

The ten largest cities in the world are: London, with a population of 7,252,963; New York, 4,766,883; Paris, 2,846,986; Chicago, 2,185,283; Tokio, 2,168,151; Berlin, 2,064,153; Vienna, 2,004,291; St. Petersburg, 1,907,708; Canton, 1,600,000; Peking, 1,600,000.

The ten largest cities of the United States are: New York, N. Y., 4,766,883; Chicago Ill., 2,185,283; Philadelphia, Pa., 1,549,008; St. Louis, Mo., 687,029; Boston, Mass., 670,585; Cleveland, Ohio, 560,663; Baltimore, Md., 553,485; Pittsburgh, Pa., 533,905; Detroit, Mich., 465,766; Buffalo, N. Y., 423,715.

LONG ISLAND

Please print a description of Long Island, New York.—J. B., Enterprix, W. Va.

Long Island, New York, is the southeastern portion of the state and has an area of 1,682 square miles. It has a maximum length of about 120 miles and varies in width from 12 to 23 miles. It is divided into four counties, Nassau, Suffolk, Queens and Kings. There are 280 miles of coast line indented with many small bays and inlets. The south side of the island is level, while the north coast is very hilly, where it reaches a height of over 380 feet in Suffolk county. The island is well watered by several small streams, the largest of which is the Peconic, 15 miles long. Natural ponds or lakes abound and there are about 116 square miles of marsh throughout the island. The eastern portion is well wooded and well stocked with deer and other game. The soil generally is productive and under a high state of cultivation. In the southern flat lands it is of a light, sandy nature, well adapted for the raising of grain. In the hilly north the soil is strong and adapted to the culture of grain, hay and fruits. The Long Island and other railways give easy access from New York city to the remotest parts. The population of Long Island in 1900 was 1,452,611, 1,166,582 of this number residing in Brooklyn borough.

CULTIVATION OF GINSENG

I would like to have some information regarding the cultivation of ginseng.—C. M. C., Duncan Falls, Ohio.

This plant thrives best in a light, well drained, rather loose soil, well supplied with humus, potash and phosphoric acid, but not with nitrogenous material. Little has been done to improve the plant, but the time required to mature a crop of roots can probably be shortened considerably and the size of the roots increased. In 1902 most growers calculated upon five years as necessary to mature a crop. Further information on the subject can be secured by consulting the revised edition of Bulletin No. 16, Division of Botany, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

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The Sole of Steel

JULIA WARD HOWE

Will you please give a biographical sketch of Julia Ward Howe?—C. T. M., Bristol, Ind.

Julia Ward Howe, the American author and philanthropist, was born May 27, 1819. After her marriage with S. G. Howe, of Boston, in 1843, she became engaged in philanthropic work. She assisted her husband in editing the Boston Commonwealth, one of the ablest anti-slavery papers. She contributed the leading articles and some essays, poems, letters and witty comments. Mrs. Howe wrote for the New York Tribune at the same time. After the civil war she became active as a writer and speaker in social and philanthropic work, particularly in the agitation for woman's suffrage and for prison reform. She was one of the founders of the New England Women's Club, the first organization of its kind in this country. In 1872 she was sent as a delegate to the World's Prison Reform Congress in London, and was president of the women's branch of the New Orleans exposition in 1884. She has also preached occasionally in Unitarian pulpits. She died October 17, 1910. The cause of her death was old age, being 81 years old.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

Kindly give a biography of John Greenleaf Whittier.—H. R., White Cloud, Mich.

John Greenleaf Whittier, the Quaker poet, was born at Haverhill, Mass., December 17, 1807, and died September 7, 1892. His education was limited to the opportunities of a district school, except six months at Haverhill academy, in 1827, where he paid his expenses by shoemaking, which was a common occupation during the winter in the farming and fishing villages along the Massachusetts coast. Whittier then taught school, the next winter, and in that way earned money for another six months in the academy.

He began writing poems in his early manhood. His father dying, he carried on the farm for the next five years, when he was sent to the legislature from Haverhill. In 1829 he tried editorship, but left it because of failing health in 1832. He removed to Philadelphia to edit the Pennsylvania Freeman in 1838 and 1839. It was an anti-slavery paper. In 1840 he settled in Amesbury, Mass., where he lived till his death, devoting his time to literary work. He is the author of Snowbound, The Stranger in Lowell, Voices of Freedom, Lays of My Home, and also many others.

EARTHQUAKES

I would like to know the cause of earthquakes.—P. C. B., Buckhannon, W. Va.

The cause of earthquakes is usually either volcanic action or the contracting and changing of the earth's surface, a process which was evidently far more common and violent in past ages than it is now. The majority of earthquakes take place near volcanoes or close to very marked inequalities in the earth's surface, such as exist where mountains stand on the shores of deep seas. There is still some mystery surrounding subterranean disturbances. High authorities do not agree on all points. The tidal wave is caused by the forcing upward of the ground beneath the ocean. Although it may be only an inch or two, the shock is so quick and violent that it starts a huge wave, usually imperceptible in the open sea, but creating enormous breakers when striking the shallows at the shore. Some of these waves have reached the height of 60 feet.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE

Please give a biography of Robert J. Burdette, the humorist.—E. K. A., Millersburg, O.

Robert Jones Burdette, was born in Greensborough, Pa., July 30, 1844. Early in life he was removed to Peoria, Ill., where he was educated in the public schools. He enlisted as a private in the 47th Illinois infantry in 1862, and served through the war. He then took up newspaper work, finally becoming associate editor of the Burlington, Iowa, Hawkeye. His humorous writings in that paper being widely published made his reputation. In 1877 he began to deliver public lectures. He now resides at Bryn Mawr, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

H. C. H., Whiting, Vt.—Within the last six weeks the Weekly Blade has printed all the information concerning the parcel post that has been given out for publication. We cannot undertake to reprint all of this matter now. Back numbers of The Blade will give you the information you want.

W. T., Juda, Wis.—The proprietor of any copyrighted cut, print or picture has the sole right to reprint, copy, or sell the same. No other person has this right until the copyright runs out.

R. H., Rinerton, W. Va.—The type of bullet used in the United States army is nickel jacketed and .30 calibre.

F. H., Springfield, O.—Easter always comes on the first Sunday after the first full moon after the 21st of March, so that it occurs on different dates in different years.

H. M. B., Columbus, O.—We have no references mentioning Altamont.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, February 3.

SENATE—On a tie vote the Republicans failed to order an executive session for the consideration of nominations. Consideration of the bill for the creation of a department of health was postponed on a tie vote. The postoffice committee began the consideration of the appropriation bill for that department, delegating to a subcommittee an amendment to provide for the selection of postmasters by primaries. A bill was passed providing for a new system of army court-martials. The judiciary committee reported favorably on the house bill giving the court of claims jurisdiction over cotton claims of southern states. William R. Webb, of Tennessee, and Morris Shappard, of Texas, were sworn in as members of the senate. The pensions committee recommended a pension of $75 a month for the widow of Lieut. Gen. Arthur McArthur. A number of unobjected bills on the calendar were passed.

HOUSE—The house convened at noon and began consideration of bills on the unanimous-consent calendar. The ways and means committee, in executive session, began the work of drafting the new tariff revision bill. Representative Gardner introduced a resolution calling on Attorney General Wickersham to submit a statement as to whether he had held up Texas indictments against John D. Archbold and other Standard Oil officials. The Carter bill, to permit Oklahoma coal companies to lease additional land adjoining their present leases, was passed. The Garner bill, to convey to Texas 160 acres of Fort Brown military reservation, was passed. The foreign affairs committee voted to report favorably the bill for federal regulation of Niagara river water power. The diplomatic and consular service appropriation bill, carrying $3,764,643, was reported by the foreign affairs committee.

Tuesday, February 4.

SENATE—The fortifications appropriations bill was reported, carrying $5,215,250. An effort to have former Senator Bailey's farewell speech printed as a public document was defeated on the ground that such publication of speeches at government expense violated the rules of the senate. House bill authorizing the government to seize imported goods brought in by trusts under illegal contracts was passed. The elections committee's investigation of charges against Senators Chilton and Watson, of West Virginia, was halted by withdrawal of statements made in the charges. Senator Lodge introduced a bill to incorporate the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. A filibuster by Democrats in executive session to consider nominations forced an adjournment. Senator Burton asked a $5,000 appropriation for the international marine conference in London.

HOUSE—The house convened at 10:30 a. m., and resumed discussion of the District appropriation bill. The interstate commerce committee canceled all hearings for the session owing to the pressure of business in the house. Secretary Fisher, before the committee on territories, asked for an appropriation to investigate Alaskan railroad possibilities. President Taft in special messages recommended legislation to compel exporters to prepare accurate and complete lists of merchandise exported, and vetoed the proposal to appoint an army engineer as a member of the joint harbor line board of New York and New Jersey. Representative Clayton introduced a bill to authorize certain national banks to loan money on real estate security.

Wednesday, February 5.

SENATE—The committee on interstate commerce will hold a hearing, February 11, on the bill providing for the physical valuation of railroads. The joint congressional committee completed its program for the inaugural ceremonies. In formal statements Senators Chilton and Watson denied all charges against the legality of their election. A concurrent resolution was adopted authorizing the presentation to the Mexican government of claims of American citizens for damages growing out of shooting across the border at Douglas and El Paso. A bill was passed limiting the appointment of army and navy officers to the diplomatic and consular service to officers on the retired list. Senator Smith introduced an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill to admit books and small nursery stock to parcel post. An agreement was reached to vote on the Connecticut river dam bill on the legislative day of February 11. Senator Burton opened the debate on the Connecticut river dam bill, involving a new conservation policy of the government. The Republicans will hold a caucus this morning to consider their future policy with regard to pending nominations. Senator Brandegee gave notice that he would speak today on the Kenyon-Sheppard antiliquor bill. The fortifications bill, carrying over $5,000,000, was passed inside of ten minutes.

HOUSE—Efforts to displace the consideration of miscellaneous legislation on the Wednesday calendar with debate on the district appropriation bill failed. The territories committee listened to protests against restrictions surrounding the development of Alaskan resources. The exposition committee favorably reported a bill for a delegation of congressmen to attend the unveiling of the Jefferson memorial at St. Louis. Sol Wexler, a New Orleans banker, before the currency reform committee recommended that national banks be permitted to loan money on real estate. The Democrats agreed to caucus Saturday evening on the question of battleships. The bill to appropriate $3,000,000 for a government exhibit at the Panama Canal Exposition at San Francisco was considered, but no vote was taken on it.

Thursday, February 6.

SENATE—Senator Borah gave notice he would ask consideration tomorrow of the house bill to create a department of labor. James H. Brady of Idaho was sworn in to succeed Senator Perky. Chairman Clapp announced campaign funds investigating committee would resume hearings Monday. Republicans in caucus decided to continue fight for confirmation of President Taft's nominations without discrimination and forced an executive session for their consideration.

HOUSE—Disagreed to senate amendment to the Lever agricultural extension bill and asked senate for conference. Considerable miscellaneous legislation. Resumed debate on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Internal Revenue Collector Cabell informed the treasury department expenditure committee that oleomargarine manufacturers had evaded taxes amounting to $1,200,000. Foreign affairs committee held hearing on Mexican indemnity claims.

Friday, February 7.

SENATE—Convened at noon. Senator Smith, of Michigan, introduced resolution calling on President for reasons of American interference in Nicaraguan revolution. Senators Oliver, La Follette, Root, Smoot and Cummins appointed legislative steering committee. Senator Paynter spoke on Kenyon-Sheppard liquor bill, declaring it violated the constitution. Senator Martin asked that judiciary committee be discharged from further consideration of Clayton anti-injunction bill. Senator Burton spoke in favor of Connecticut river dam bill.

HOUSE—Convened at 11 a. m. Resumed debate on agricultural appropriation bill. Adopted Gardner resolution calling on attorney general for papers relating to order withholding serving of warrants against Standard Oil officials. Representative Morgan spoke on bills to appropriate $30,000,000 to compensate Oklahoma for losses on nontaxable Indian lands. Representative Peters introduced bill for national aeronautical laboratory under direction of Smithsonian institution. President Taft transmitted requested report on Putumayo rubber atrocity investigation.

Saturday, February 8.

SENATE—Eulogies on late Senators Taylor, of Tennessee, and Nixon, of Nevada, and Representatives Madison and Mitchell, of Kansas, were delivered. Elections committee agreed upon report exonerating Senators Watson and Chilton of charges of corruption in their election.

HOUSE—The house convened at 10:30 a. m. After lengthy and spirited debate, special rule adopted and consideration of Webb liquor shipment bill was begun.

ST. LOUIS—Ten women were hurt when the floor of the Cabanne Methodist Episcopal church collapsed just as a funeral party was passing out of the building. The women were plunged into the basement eight feet below.

You can produce pork at 1½c per lb.

in Arkansas and Texas; and with pork bringing 8¢ to 9¢, there's a big margin for money-making; especially when you realize that land which makes big yields of pork-producing crops — corn, peanuts, alfalfa, etc.—can be had in these sections now at $12 to $25 an acre.

[Some stock, Fore's farm, Rison, Ark.]

Thomas Bentley got his start that way—bought 40 acres near Paragould, for only $400 and is making good money from his hogs and cows. His place is worth more than $3000 today. T. B. Fore of Rison, Ark., has lifted a mortgage off a fine 157-acre farm through his profits from hogs, cattle and horses. Mr. Fore raises *all his own feedstuffs.* All along the

Cotton Belt Route in Arkansas and Texas

you'll find many a man who is getting more profit *every year* than his land cost him. Gus Palmer, who lives just below the Arkansas line, near Shreveport, La., sold $2100 of alfalfa from 80 acres—a profit of $70 per acre. J. E. Gandy paid $3000 for an improved farm near Mt. Vernon, Texas; and the local people thought he'd paid too much. Since then he's refused offers of $7500 for his place.

These lands won't stay cheap always. They have already doubled in value since 1905; but even this year you can buy at $12 to $25 per acre, as good land there as you are farming now. And you'd have *every* advantage of schools, churches, close neighbors, good local markets, phones, rural free delivery, etc. This proposition deserves serious thought.

On the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month there are low round trip excursions to Arkansas and Texas via Cotton Belt Route, allowing 25 days' time and free stopovers. Go on the *next* one.

Get our free books!

Written by a farm man who knows farming from A to Z. He traveled over thousands of miles in these sections to learn where the *real* farm opportunities were—the kind he knew *you* would grasp if you saw them. He tells you, in plain words, all about them. 100 pages and farm pictures. Send a postal today for your *free* copies.

E. W. LaBEAUME
General Passenger Agent
1456 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis

COTTON BELT ROUTE

You should read the Classified Opportunities column on last page.

LOW FARES

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Fertile Northwest

NORTHERN PACIFIC — YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

ONE-WAY SPRING COLONIST TICKETS ON SALE DAILY MARCH 15 TO APRIL 15, 1913, to points in Western Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, British Columbia.

ROUND-TRIP HOMESEEKERS' TICKETS ON SALE 1st and 3rd TUESDAYS EACH MONTH to many points in the Northwest United States and Canada. Long limit and stopovers.

Travel on the

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Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, or to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia.

Will send free illustrated literature about the Northwest United States and full information about Northern Pacific rates of fare and service promptly upon request. It costs you nothing. Write today.

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IT'S A WINNER

We've got something up our sleeve for you—something never heard of before. Something for Paragon Agents that's a *wonder.* It will just knock everybody cold when they hear about it.

It's a Winner

We're just about ready to spring it. We can't tell about it here. Everybody would grab it if we did. But we'll tell you all about it if you want to be our agent.

IT'S A WINNER!

Do you want to know what we've got for agents this season? Then simply send us a postal card.

Paragon Tailoring Co., Dept. 228 CHICAGO

Make the Parcel Post More Valuable by using *Western-Electric*

Rural Telephones

They save time and money for the farmer.

If you have a rural telephone, are you making the most of it?

If you have none and your community has none, organize a telephone company. We will show you how.

Write for our booklet No. 119 on rural telephone lines.

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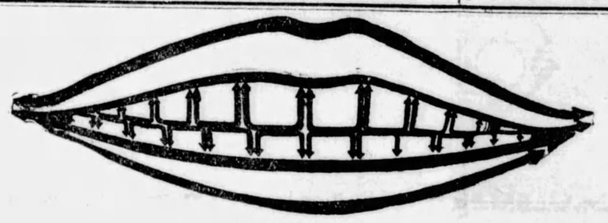

If you ***under***-work your jaws—

You ***over***-work your stomach.

If you don't chew your food enough you don't make saliva enough. Digestion needs it. This chewing dainty supplies it.

So if you ***must*** swallow food hastily, let this mint flavored morsel give refreshing, improving ***relief*** to your poor, tired digestion. Let it steadily improve your teeth and appetite.

BUY IT BY THE BOX

It costs less—of any dealer—and stays fresh until used.

Look for the spear
Avoid imitations

E. D'Emo, Adv., Chicago

Catarrh Dr. BLOSSER'S REMEDY

The accompanying illustration shows how Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Remedy reaches all parts of the head, nose, throat and lungs that become affected by catarrh.

This remedy is composed of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs), which are smoked in a small clean pipe or made into a cigarette tube. The medicated fumes are inhaled in a perfectly natural way.

A five days' free trial of the remedy, a small pipe and also an illustrated booklet explaining catarrh will be mailed upon request. Simply write a postal card or letter to

Dr. J. W. Blosser, 284 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga.

Birthday Good Luck **Rings 19c**

Worn by Queen Cleopatra. All the rage now. Twelve different stones. Each one has its own meaning and signifies a different month. Rings are Tiffany style, guaranteed 10 years. Reduced to 19c (with coin or stamps) to introduce New Novelty Catalog. Order yours today, stating month and size. We forward ring by return mail.

India Diamond Co., 87-O, Malden Lane, N. Y.

TO AGENTS $ Free 4 SAMPLE OUTFIT

140 Items in all

The fastest selling household articles in the world

Just to introduce our famous line of quick-selling Linro Products, we are going to deliberately present to any man or woman who answers this advertisement our big FREE $4.00 Sample Outfit offer. This great line consists of 140 high quality, quick-selling household necessities—Coffees—Flavors—Spices—Soaps—Talc—Face Powder—Cold Cream—Perfumes and 132 others. Everyone a daily necessity in every home. Biggest, surest, selling line in the world. Hustlers coin money.

Our brand new selling plan makes $3 to $10 a day easy. No money required—no experience necessary. Fastest selling line on the market. Everybody knows—everybody wants famous Linro Products. Used by over one million families yearly. We advertise—give customers beautiful premiums—show you how. Here's your chance—don't wait—write at once for wonderful plan. Answer this ad and we will send our big $4.00 Sample Outfit Offer FREE by return mail.

THE LINRO CO., Dept. 515 St. Louis, Mo.

32 CHARMING PIECES.
This Beautiful China Dinner Set for a Little Easy Work
These dishes comprise one of the most beautiful gold decorated sets ever manufactured. Over 20,000 given away. Merely send postal with name and address. We will immediately send you by mail post paid a dozen boxes of our famous White Cloverine Salve. Also a dozen beautiful art pictures (no two alike 16 x 20 inches). Simply sell the twelve boxes of our Cloverine Salve at 25c each, and give one of these beautiful art pictures free with each box. Stores usually charge $1.00 each for the pictures alone. Send us the $3.00 collected and we immediately send you this exquisite full size 52-piece china set FREE.
You Need No Money
You need no experience. We send Salve and pictures and show you how. Largest factory in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of White Cloverine Salve sold for 17 years. Millions have used it for cuts, sores, piles, eczema, colds, catarrh etc. You will be surprised to see how easy it is to sell. Write today—NOW—before you forget.
Wilson Chemical Co., Dept. 183 Tyrone, Pa.

AGENTS--200% Profit

Foot Scraper and Cleaner—Needed on every porch and outside doorstep. Right now is the time to sell it—A winner. C. P. Draper, Mass., first order for 200. C. A. Johnson sold 40 in 1½ days. W. W. Harpster, Pa., made $27.45 in 4 evenings, spare time work. Write quick for terms of free sample. A postal will do.

Thomas Co. 3078 West St. Dayton, O.

FRIENDSHIP RING FREE

Just send 12 cents to pay postage and packing. We will give this Rolled Gold Plated Friendship Ring free, all charges paid. Just think—all there is to pay is postage and packing—12 cents.

Alton Watch & Mdse. Co., Dept. A, Chicago

"Little Wireless Phones"
For the ears that will cause you to
HEAR

What eye glasses are to failing sight, my invisible ear drums are to lost or failing hearing. Just as simple and common sense and on the same principle, for they magnify sound as glasses magnify sight. They are really tiny telephones of soft, sensitized material, safe and comfortable, which fit into the orifice of the ears and are invisible. They can be removed or inserted in a moment and worn for weeks at a time, for they are skilfully arranged for perfect ventilation and anti-friction. These little wireless 'phones make it easy to hear every sound distinctly, just as correct eye glasses make it easy to read fine print. Among the nearly 400,000 people whom they have enabled to hear perfectly, there has been every condition of deafness or defective hearing. No matter what the cause or how long standing the case, the testimonials sent me show marvelous results.

Common-Sense Ear Drums

have restored to me my own hearing—that's how I happened to discover the secret of their success in my own desperate endeavors to be relieved of my deafness after physicians had repeatedly failed.

It is certainly worth your while to investigate. Before you send any money just drop me a line. I want to send you *free of charge* my book on deafness and plenty of evidence to prove to you that I am entirely worthy of your confidence. Why not write me today?

GEORGE H. WILSON, President
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POWERFUL AIR RIFLE Length 32 inches. Working parts of the best grades of steel. The stock is finely polished walnut. Shoots small game. Powerful, accurate, durable. You can have this air rifle for distributing only 8 of our fast selling art pictures at 25 cents each as our special offer. Everybody will take one. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to try, as we take back those you can't dispose of. Send no money, just your name and address.

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RUBBER ROOFING 1-Ply, 35 lb. 108 sq. ft., $1.10 per roll. 2-Ply, 45 lb. 108 sq. ft., $1.30 per roll. 3-Ply, 55 lb. 108 sq. ft., $1.50 per roll.

Warranted For 25 Years. Terms Cash. These Special Prices Only Hold Good for Immediate Shipment.

FREIGHT PAID to any station east of Rocky Mountains except Tex., Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla. on orders of three rolls or more. Special prices to these States on request.

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FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. NO SECONDS, REMNANTS OR MILL ENDS. Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to the Southern Illinois National Bank.

Century Manufacturing Co., Dept. 982, East St. Louis, Illinois, or Dept. 982, 200 5th Avenue, New York City.

MEXICANS BATTLE IN THE STREETS AS TROOPS REVOLT AND OVERTURN GOVERNMENT

Mexico City, Feb. 10.—The long predicted revolt against the present regime which has been smoldering practically ever since Madero overthrew Porforio Diaz was realized Sunday when a large part of the federal troops revolted, released Gen. Felix Diaz, nephew of the former president, and Gen. Bernardo Reyes, another Diaz adherent, who had been confined in Belm prison since December, and with these two popular idols at their head descended upon national palace.

President Madero, forewarned of the movement, hastily summoned those troops which had remained loyal to him and, with the aid of machine guns, met the insurgents in front of the palace. For more than an hour the Zocalo, the plaza which faces the palace, was the scene of fearful carnage—soldiers and spectators alike being shot down by the bullets of the opposing forces.

Mounted Guards Patrol Streets.

The city was in an uproar of excitement and suspense; mobs were everywhere; mounted guards patrolled every street in an attempt to allay the excitement and unrest.

Gen. Diaz, who was leader of the Vera Cruz revolt, is at the head of a majority of the capital troops, including most of the artillery, and is in possession of the arsenal in the city and the powder works nearby.

The plants of the two anti-government newspapers, Le Pais and El Tribune, have been burned by the sympathizers with the Madero government and fear reigns in the residential section, where every door and window is barred, while from within comes no ray of light. Many persons have been leaving the city in terror ever since noon and over all hangs the great dread of what may happen before daybreak.

The day was marked by four separate engagements, the most sanguinary of which took place in front of the national palace. But the most important was that which terminated in the formal surrender of the troops in the artillery barracks.

Gen. Reyes Dies in First Encounter.

At 8:30 o'clock the first encounter with loyal troops occurred in front of the national palace and General Reyes, whose long record as an army officer was broken little more than a year ago by a farcical revolt, was killed instantly by a bullet through the head.

Many fell in this engagement, and among the scores of bodies which strewed the streets were those of minor officers, women and boys of the lower classes and members of the great crowd of spectators which had gathered at the firing of the first shot.

General Lauro Villar, post commander of the capital, who remained loyal, was among those slightly wounded. The minister of war, Gen. Garcia Pena, also suffered a slight injury.

The revolt, in its unexpectedness was such as to stupefy the populace, the lower elements apparently not knowing for whom to cheer. This is popularly given as the reason for lack of pillaging and looting.

Fight Gives First Warning.

The first intimation of the proximity of the rebels to the city was received when a detachment under the command of Gen. Lauro Villar suddenly appeared and attacked the government powder magazine and arsenal. After a sharp fight the magazine was captured.

Madero Rides at Head of Troops.

At the first call to arms President Madero took command of a force of approximately 1,000, consisting of mounted police, Chapultepec cadets and a small detachment of volunteers. He appeared at the head of this force a mile from the national palace, riding a big gray horse. By his side rode General Huerta, hero of the campaign against Orozco, and one of the army generals whom the public generally had suspected of being disloyal.

Several blocks from the palace one of Madero's aids attempted to dissuade the president, and, placing his hand on the horse's bridle, half turned the animal from the line. Madero protested vigorously and continued to lead the advance until the shooting began, when General Huerta succeeded in persuading him to enter a building in a side street.

This building was the same in which General Reyes took refuge during his campaign for the presidency 18 months ago against a mob of Madero supporters, who attempted to stone him.

Madero's Men Prepare Guard.

The attack on the national palace found the government not altogether unprepared. In the interim between the release of General Diaz and General Reyes from prison, Gustavo Madero, brother of the president, and Governor Garza, of the federal district, earned of the plans of the rebels. The minister of war and General Villar made hasty preparations to guard the palace.

Riding at the head of their troops, Generals Diaz and Reyes approached from the east into the Zocalo. General Reyes appeared for the first time in many months in the uniform of a general, but Diaz wore a blue sack suit and soft gray hat.

Quickly the invading forces assumed positions around the square, which was soon clouded with smoke from the rifles. Immediately from the palace came an answering fire. The defenders were using rifles and machine guns. From the west could be seen advancing the force headed by President Madero. As it approached the rebels retired into a side street.

Thirty minutes later street fighting began in the neighborhood, but lasted only a short time. Neither side appeared ready to press its advantage, but just before noon Gen. Diaz led his command on a wide detour in an effort to reach the arsenal.

When the fighting in the Zocalo ceased, ambulances of the Red and White Cross engaged in the work of picking up the dead and succoring the wounded. The plaza, an area of four city blocks, was strewn with bodies of men and horses. Within the palace there were few victims, but Col. Morelos, one of the most loyal of Madero's adherents, was killed.

REVOLT IN MEXICO WAS EXPECTED BY U. S. INTERESTS

New York, Feb. 10.—Reports of the newest uprising in Mexico greatly interested business men who have concessions in that country. The impression, founded on vague information, was that the present situation is the most serious yet encountered.

Clarence Rapkin, of the Mexican Telegraph Co., said that conditions in Mexico had been uncertain during the last few weeks and that the action of the federal troops led by Gen. Felix Diaz was not unexpected.

"It has been known for the last two or three days," said he, "that the Mexican situation was most crucial. We have known of this military party's intention toward Madero and have expected that some such action would be taken, but we were not aware that it was to take place yesterday. Madero's position has never been secure, and it has been evident for some time that he would not last long. It was just a question of who would act first."

Mr. Rapkin did not think that the situation would be perilous for American interests in Mexico. Nor did he believe that the fact that Gen. Felix Diaz was leading the soldiers indicated the recall of former President Porfirio Diaz.

"Porfirio Diaz's days of power in Mexico are over. He has lost prestige and I think there is no connection between him and his nephew. It is simply another evidence of the changeable character of the Mexican people. With them it is off with the old and on with the new, generally without reason.

"As to American interests in Mexico, especially Mexico City, I do not think they can be harmed much. Accidents will happen and some damage may be done, especially to the mining interests toward whom the people are hostile.

"But the leaders of all parties in Mexico are afraid the United States will intervene and their counsel will, of course, be to leave Americans alone. However, I am afraid that in the end intervention will be necessary. If the military party doesn't last long, and it probably will not, another equally frail party will arise and soon fall. We can only sit back and wait for things to happen."

Representatives in this country of Mexicans' interests did not think the situation was nearly as seriously as it would have been had Madero's opponents, the rebels, taken contro' instead of his supporters, the military. They thought it was pretty bad, but that the attitude of the government toward the United States and its citizens in Mexico would be practically unchanged, and that American property would not be harmed.

Madero has been unseated, they thought, because it was felt a stronger man was needed at the helm. They did not believe Porfirio Diaz would come back, but that younger leaders would be evolved.

CABINET DISCUSSES THE NEW UPHEAVAL IN MEXICO

Washington, Feb. 10.—President Taft and the cabinet met early today to take up the Mexican situation. It was a special session of the cabinet, called originally to consider a message to congress on the budget system, but the startling developments of yesterday diverted its original purpose.

While it was again stated today that there was to be no intervention in Mexico during the remaining three weeks of President Taft's administration the general staff of the army had its Mexican mobilization plans ready and the navy was in readiness for any contingency. A few orders would set in motion a highly organized plan for joint use of the army and navy for the protection of Americans and property in Mexico. But it is pointed out that nothing short of the most dire condition could force an American intervention at this time.

The Mexican uprising coming as the climax of the general unrest throughout Central America, which already has caused the movement of five United States men of war to the Latin Republic, may cause the movement of more ships at any moment as a precautionary measure to provide refugees at all Mexican seaports for Americans and other foreigners who want to get out of the danger zone.

The principles of international law are understood to sanction intervention where there is no titular authority in a country able and willing to assume the duty of keeping down anarchy and preventing the pillage of the property of foreign residents and the sacrifice of their lives. But officials look for a speedy settlement in Mexico by the complete victory of one side.

Opportunities of interest to you. Read the Classified Opportunities column on last page.

PRICES LOWER ON STAPLE CROP

Government Report Shows Considerable Falling Off Over Last Year.

Special to The Blade.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The department of agriculture says "the average of prices received by producers of the United States for staple crops increased 1.5 per cent from January 1 to February 1." This is compared with an increase of 4.7 per cent in the same period a year ago and an average increase of 2.6 per cent during January of the past five years. "On February 1," says the department, "prices of staple crops averaged about 19.7 per cent lower than on like date of 1912, 6.0 per cent lower than in 1911, 18.7 per cent lower than 1910, and 6.5 per cent lower than 1909, on like date."

The average prices received were as follows:

	Feb. 1, 1913.	Jan 1. 1913.
Corn, per bushel	$0.506	$0.489
Wheat	.799	.762
Oats	.324	.323
Barley	.514	.496
Rye	.689	.638
Buckwheat	.694	.668
Flaxseed	1.062	1.062
Potatoes	.531	.506
Hay, per ton	11.640	11.860
Cotton, per pound	.119	.122
Butter	.276	.284
Chickens	.109	.107
Eggs, per dozen	.225	.268

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Direct from factory to you **$2.69**

Every article illustrated in our Catalog is as good a value as this Rocker.

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Most wonderful money saving book ever published. You can buy from us easier than in a store. It shows accurate illustrations and truthful descriptions of over 1,000 pieces of furniture, all lower priced than in any other catalog you ever saw. It will convince you that it is profitable for you to deal with us. Our prices are the lowest on earth.

Large, handsome rocker in beautiful rich golden finish. Upholstered in Manhattan leather. Broad arms. Roomy spring seat 19 inches square. Back 28 in. high from floor, 24 in. from seat. Weight 30 lbs.

Full size Iron Bed	$1.19
Kitchen Cabinet Base and Top	4.95
Handsome Set of 6 Dining Chairs	5.85
Brussels Room Rug 9x12 feet	6.95

Everything at similar low prices all shown in our catalog. WE SELL YOU ON 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL. Order what you want, use it a month, then decide. If not satisfactory return it to us. We will refund all you paid with freight charges both ways. Write for our catalog today, study it, you will see for yourself that you save big money in dealing with us.

MOORE & MERRITT CO., Station 922, Pittsburg, Pa.

Found Spot Where Amundsen Was

By the Associated Press.

Oamaru, Feb. 10.— Captain Scott's party reached the exact spot where Roald Amundsen planted the Norwegian flag at the south pole.

They found there the hut constructed and left behind by Amundsen's party.

These facts were recorded in the documents found on the bodies of the dead explorers when they were recovered.

A JUBILEE FOR TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

Probably many of the Toledo Weekly Blade readers have celebrated their silver wedding anniversary. Specialist Sproule of Boston is celebrating this year his silver anniversary as an Ear Specialist.

For 25 years he has been perfecting himself in his chosen profession and now he wants to celebrate. So he is going to give away Free Treatments for Head and Ear Noises to every Toledo Weekly Blade reader who has this dreadful trouble.

Just turn to page 8 and read all about the Jubilee. You will want to join the celebration by sending for a Free Treatment.

SUFFS RUIN GARDENS

London Militants Do $5,000 Worth of Damage.

London, Feb. 8.—Militant suffragettes destroyed many valuable plants and did other damage reaching a total of $5,000 in the hothouses of the Kew Horticultural Gardens during the early hours of this morning. Thus they developed another part of their plan of campaign to force the government to give the vote to women.

It is believed a number of women hid themselves in the gardens over night, for this morning long before the day staff came on duty, it was found that a large number of orchids had been uprooted and scattered in all directions. Thirty panes of glass in the orchid house were broken.

When the night watchmen made their rounds at 1 o'clock in the morning everything was still in good order and the women must have laid their plans well beforehand in order to find hiding places where they could lie in security. No trace of them has since been found.

The window smashing raids continued in London today. Two immense windows in an establishment in Oxford street which has heretofore been immune because of the proprietor's contributions to the women's funds, were broken during the early morning hours.

The posta' authorities today issued a notice that there would be delay on all telegrams to the north of England, as the result of the cutting of the telegraph wires in the provinces by the suffragettes yesterday.

BEAUTY DIES ALONE

Lillian L. Hollis Starves in New York.

New York, Feb. 7.—Lillian Lorraine Hollis, who was said to be a famous beauty of the Pacific coast in 1892, died in obscurity here last Monday, it was learned today. Her body was found in a little furnished room on Forty-ninth street in which a score of cats were found slinking about, and there was every evidence, physicians said, that her death was caused by inanition and lack of nourishment, or practically starvation.

"In a voting contest conducted by several California newspapers in 1892," said one of those who knew the woman here, "Miss Hollis was proclaimed the prettiest woman of the Pacific coast."

A number of actors and actresses visited an undertaking establishment yesterday to see her body borne to a crematory after simple services.

When her body was found in a little furnished room at 223 West Forty-ninth street last Monday night it seemed drawn and sallow. The beauty of 20 years had faded. The cheeks which had blushed with the perpetual California summer were sunken and yellow. The hands were long and bony and the hair that had been called Titian was ochre and through it were heavy strands of gray.

The mother of Lillian Lorraine Hollis was Laura D. Fair, and she was known 40 years ago as one of the most beautiful women in San Francisco. On November 3, 1870, soon after the birth of the woman who was cremated yesterday, Laura Fair followed Judge A. P. Crittenden on board a ferryboat going from San Francisco to Oakland, where he was to meet his wife, returning from the east, and shot and killed him.

Laura Fair had demanded that Judge Crittenden abandon his wife and live with her and acknowledge the parentage of the girl who died alone and in privation here a few days ago.

FAMOUS PAINTER IS DEAD

New York, Feb. 8.—John George Brown, a painter internationally famous as a portrayer of newsboy and street gamin life, died in New York today in his eighty-second year. He was an Englishman, but had lived in this country for many years.

The Third Degree

(Continued from First Page.)

have branded this young man's wife with every stigma that can be put on womanhood. You have hinted that she is the mysterious female who visited Underwood on the night of the shooting and openly suggested that she is the cause of the crime."

"Well, it's just possible," said the policeman with effrontery.

Judge Brewster was fast losing his temper. The man's insolent demeanor was intolerable. Half rising from his chair and pointing his finger at him, he continued.

"You have besmirched her character with stories of scandal. You have linked her name with that of Underwood. The whole country rings with falsities about her. In my opinion, Capt. Clinton, your direct object is to destroy the value of any evidence she may give in her husband's favor."

The chief looked aggrieved.

"Why, I haven't said a word." Turning to his sergeant, he asked: "Have I, Maloney?"

"But these sensation-mongers have!" cried the judge angrily. "You are the only source from whom they could obtain the information."

"But what do I gain?" demanded the captain with affected innocence.

"Advertisement—promotion," replied the judge sternly. "These same papers speak of you as the greatest living chief—the greatest public official—oh, you know the political value of that sort of thing as well as I do."

The captain shrugged his shoulders.

"I can't help what they say about me," he growled.

"They might add that you are also the richest," added the judge quickly; "but I won't go into that."

Again Capt. Clinton reddened and shifted restlessly on his chair. He did not relish the trend of the conversation.

"I don't like all this, Judge Brewster—'tain't fair—I ain't on trial."

Judge Brewster picked up some papers from his desk and read from one of them.

"Captain, in the case of the People against Creedon—after piying the defendant with questions for six hours you obtained a confession from him?"

"Yes, he told me he set the place on fire."

"Exactly—but it afterward developed that he was never near the place."

"Well, he told me."

"Yes. He told you, but it turned out"

"Yes," admitted the captain reluctantly.

The judge took another document and read:

"In the case of the People against Bentley."

"That was Bentley's own fault—I didn't ask him," interrupted the captain. "He owned up himself." Turning to the sergeant, he said: "You were there, Maloney."

"But you believed him guilty," interposed Judge Brewster quickly.

"Yes."

"You thought him guilty and after a five-hour session you impressed this thought on his mind and he—he confessed."

"I didn't impress anything—I just simply—"

"You just simply convinced him that he was guilty—though as it turned out he was in prison at the time he was supposed to have committed the burglary—"

"It wasn't burglary," corrected the captain sullenly.

Judge Brewster again consulted the papers in his hand.

"You're quite right, captain—my mistake—it was homicide, but—it was an untrue confession."

"Yes."

"It was the same thing in the Callahan case," went on the judge, picking up another document. "In the case of the People against Tuthill—and—Cosgrove—Tuthill confessed and died in prison, and Cosgrove afterward acknowledged that he and not Tuthill was the guilty man."

"Well," growled the captain, "mistakes sometimes happen."

Judge Brewster stopped and laid down his eyeglasses.

"Ah, that is precisely the point of view we take in this matter! Now, captain, in the present case, on the night of the confession did you show young Mr. Jeffries the pistol with which he was supposed to have shot Robert Underwood?"

Capt. Clinton screwed up his eyes as if thinking hard. Then, turning to his sergeant, he said:

"Yes, I think I did. Didn't I, Maloney?"

"Your word is sufficient," said the judge quickly. "Did you hold it up?"

"Think I did."

"Do you know if there was a light shining on it?" asked the judge quickly.

At this point Dr. Bernstein, who had been an attentive listener, bent eagerly forward. Much depended upon Capt. Clinton's answer—perhaps a man's life.

"Don't know—might have been," replied the chief carelessly.

Judge Brewster turned to Dr. Bernstein.

"Were there electric lights on the wall?"

"Yes."

"What difference does that make?" demanded the policeman.

"Quite a little," replied the judge quietly. "The barrel of the revolver was bright—shining steel. From the moment that Howard Jeffries' eyes rested on the shining steel barrel of that revolver he was no longer a conscious personality. As he himself said to his wife: "They said I did it—and I knew I didn't, but after I looked at that shining pistol I don't know what I said or did—everything became a blur and a blank.' Now, I may tell you, captain, that this condition fits in every detail the clinical experiences of nerve specialists and the medical experiences of the psychologists. After five hours' constant cross-questioning while in a semi-dazed condition, you impressed on him your own ideas—you extracted from him not the thoughts that were in his own consciousness, but those that were in yours. Is that the scientific fact, doctor?"

"Yes," replied Dr. Bernstein, "the optical captivation of Howard Jeffries' attention makes the whole case complete and clear to the physician.'"

Capt. Clinton laughed loudly.

"Optical captivation is good!" Turning to his sergeant he asked: "What do you think of that, Maloney?"

Sergt. Maloney chuckled.

"It's a new one, eh?"

"No, captain, it's a very old one," interrupted the lawyer sternly, "but it's new to us. We're barely on the threshold of the discovery. It certainly explains these other cases, doesn't it?"

"I don't know that it does," objected the captain, shaking his head. "I don't acknowledge—"

Judge Brewster sat down. Looking the policeman squarely in the face, he said, slowly and deliberately:

"Capt. Clinton, whether you acknowledge it or not, I can prove that you obtained these confessions by means of hypnotic suggestion, and that is a greater crime against society than any the state punishes or pays you to prevent."

The captain laughed and shrugged his shoulders. Indifferently he said:

"I guess the boys up at Albany can deal with that question."

"The boys up at Albany," retorted the lawyer, "know as little about the laws of phychology as you do. This will be dealt with at Washington!"

The captain yawned.

To Be Continued.

Classified Opportunities column on last page, are full of interest to everybody.

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The Art of Biting.

What our American dentists have from time to time been saying has been at last taken up by a London doctor, namely that our teeth are less solidly set in the jaws than they should be for the reason that civilization encourages us to eat soft foods. "Biting is becoming a lost art," says this British doctor. "The surest way to save your teeth from extinction is to bite hard substances. Growing young people of today should be given a diet of hard biscuits and chop bones." He points out that the jaws of today are narrower than those of our ancestors—and this applies to America as well as to Britain—and that unless some changes are made in our mode of life, evolution will breed a race that will be practically toothless. He gives as the reason for the narrowing of the jaws and that they are less powerful that they are not sufficiently exercised; that we do not use out teeth to crunch hard foods as did the early Britishers. He notes that wisdom teeth, owing to the narrowness of the jaws are cut at all manner of times, and tells of a man of 52 who had just cut a wisdom tooth owing to the removal of other molars which at last allowed it to show itself above the gum.

Open Winters.

When snow covers the ground it preserves vegetable life without developing it. Snow is three times less powerful as a conductor of heat than rain; it screens the ground and prevents nocturnal radiation. Vegetables, cereals in particular, can endure a considerable lowering of temperature if the fall of snow precedes the frost. Ground planted to wheat can pass through a period when the temperature talls far below zero if the snow covers it well. While rain brings to the ground azote in the form of ammonia or nitrate acid, snow enriches the soil in much greater proportion. A liter of water contains much less fertilizing material than the same amount of hoar frost or melted snow, and when the winter has been open or mild, when there has been rain instead of snow, the farmer is forced to spend more money for fertilizers than when the winter has given the earth snow in abundance.—Harper's Weekly.

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Often a good car is put out of business simply because it was not properly operated or taken care of. Sometimes just one little false move, on the part of the driver, will put a car out of commission for life. We all live and learn.

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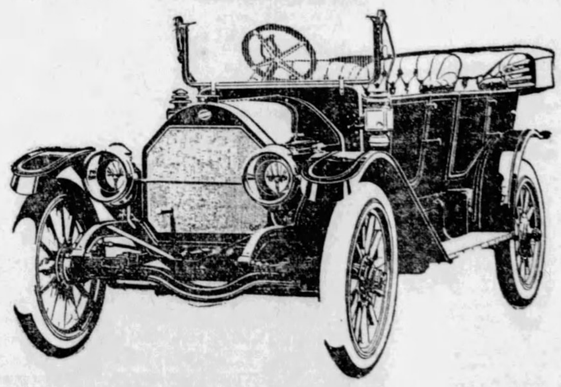

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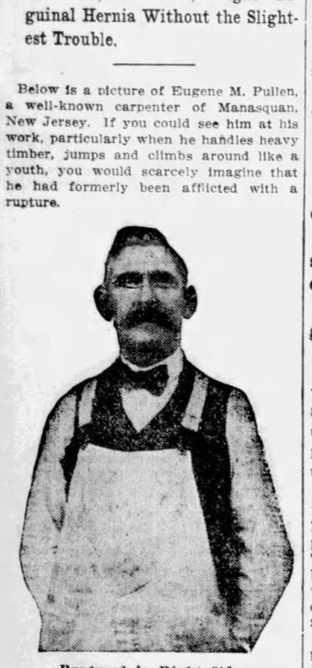
Without An Operation

Wonderful Healing of Rupture

How a New Jersey Man Got Rid of a Severe, Obstinate, Right Inguinal Hernia Without the Slightest Trouble.

Below is a picture of Eugene M. Pullen, a well-known carpenter of Manasquan, New Jersey. If you could see him at his work, particularly when he handles heavy timber, jumps and climbs around like a youth, you would scarcely imagine that he had formerly been afflicted with a rupture.



Ruptured in Right Side.

At an early age, Eugene Pullen was an express driver. He handled railroad baggage. One day after delivering a heavy trunk on an upper floor he felt a pain in the right groin. The suffering increased and it was not long before the young man noticed the swelling.

The doctor told young Pullen that he was ruptured and that he must either wear a truss throughout life or submit to a drastic operation. All surgeons know that hernia operations, with anaesthetics, etc., are dangerous; they may end fatally. Moreover, it is a well established fact that many rupture operations are not successful; the bowel soon breaks through the sewed-up opening and protrudes worse than ever.

Afraid of Operation.

Like most others, Mr. Pullen declined to take the risks of an operation; the expense and loss of time had to be considered, too. Hoping he might get a little better encouragement, he went to another physician who, to his sorrow, gave him even less hope. It was pointed out to the young man that unless the rupture were perfectly held all the time or the surgeon's knife successfully used, he might expect an increase or doubling in the rupture with further complications, or the dreaded strangulated hernia which kills so many ruptured people.

Victim of Trusses.

The victim bought a truss, a hard, spring-like affair, the best he could get. It tortured him. He tried another—still no relief. He was compelled to give up his express business. The hard tasks of ordinary men were forbidden him. He became an insurance agent, in which position he did not need to do bodily work.

For six years Mr. Pullen dragged around, using various trusses, hard, elastic, etc., with never any contentment. One day his mother told him something she had just found out. It was a simple and easy thing for him to do. He lost no time.

Discarded His Truss.

Relief came at once; he almost forgot that he had any rupture. Afterward came a cure—a complete healing—and, although years have passed and Mr. Pullen is an energetic carpenter, working on buildings, climbing over roofs, lifting lumber and such like, he is absolutely free from the old hernia. He knows he is completely, lastingly cured. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble—comfort and contentment from the very outset. He is a strong, cheerful-minded man.

Valuable Information Free.

The valuable information which Mrs. Pullen read in a newspaper many years ago and gave to her son, together with further important facts, will be sent free to any reader of this who writes to Eugene M. Pullen, 17 Marcellus avenue, Manasquan, N. J., enclosing a stamp for reply. Mention the kind of rupture you have, whether on right or left side and what you have already done in your effort to cure it. A legion of cases of all kinds of rupture in men and women, including inguinal (groin), femoral, navel, scrotal, etc., have been reported completely healed. Age seems to make no difference.

Diabetes

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Diabetes has heretofore been considered incurable, and the only hope held out to the afflicted has been to prolong their years by strict diet.

A plant recently discovered in Mexico, called Diabetol Herb, has been found to be a specific in the treatment of diabetes, quickly reducing the specific gravity and sugar, restoring vigor and building up the system.

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CAPT. SCOTT AFTER HE HAD FOUND THE SOUTH POLE DIES IN A STORM

Quick Facts About Scott Disaster

The steamship Terra Nova brings the news from the far south to New Zealand that Capt. Scott and his entire party perished in a blizzard.

Capt. Scott reached the South Pole Jan. 18, 1912, one month later than Amundsen reached the Pole.

Disaster is utter surprise to friends, who thought explorer was safely on way home.

Mrs. Scott sailed from San Francisco Feb. 5 to meet her husband in New Zealand. She is ignorant of his fate.

Scott's expedition was the best ever equipped for such a trip.

It sailed from New Zealand Nov. 29, 1910.

There were 66 in the party, including 28 scientists and 23 soldiers of the British army.

The Terra Nova took the party south, then returned and went south again to bring the party back. It was then that the fate of the explorers was discovered.

There is a possibility that the party was broken up into smaller groups and that some have escaped.

London, Feb. 10.—News reached the world today that Captain Robert F. Scott, the Antarctic explorer, and an unknown number of his companions perished in the Antarctic while on their journey from the South Pole.

They reached their goal on January 18, 1912, about a month after Captain Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian, had planted the flag of his country there. They then turned back toward the bases they had formed on their outward journey, but were overtaken, overwhelmed and destroyed by a blizzard.

The news of the death of the explorers was brought to civilization today by the captain of the Terra Nova, the vessel which had taken Scott's expedition to the south, and which had gone again to fetch them back after the accomplishment of their task.

A searching expedition recovered the bodies and records of the party.

Only a few brief bulletins were sent today from the New Zealand port of Oamaru by the captain of the Terra Nova, who related simply the fate of the party and then proceeded with his vessel for the port of Lyttleton, where he should arrive Thursday.

The disaster came as an utter surprise to London and cast a gloom over the community which has been unequaled since the death of King Edward. It is believed here that the disaster did not involve all of the Scott party of 66, but probably only Scott himself and the four others selected by him for the final dash to the pole.

Captain Scott's main traveling party was to consist of 16 men, besides himself, while groups of four men each were to return at different stages of the journey, leaving Scott and four others to complete the final dash to the pole. This would indicate that some of the members of the party, who had been left at the various bases were not included among the victims of the disaster, and it was they who communicated to the world the fate of the expedition.

Best Equipped Expedition.

The expedition under Captain Scott was the best equipped that had ever been gathered together for such an adventure. It sailed from Port Chalmers, near Christchurch, New Zealand, on November 29, 1910. The Terra Nova made direct south into Ross Sea. In January, 1911, she forced her way into McMurdo Sound, where winter quarters were established on Cape Evans.

The members of the expedition had a very arduous task in putting their stores on shore and the work took a week. However, they were able to make themselves very comfortable there in houses which they had carried with them in "knock-down" form. They at once began their scientific observations.

Provisions for a three years' stay in the ice regions had been taken aboard the Terra Nova, and these were placed on shore.

Captain Scott had with him 20 Siberian ponies, 30 dogs and two motor sleds. The ponies, dogs and motor sleds were to be used alternately for transport across the 1,500 miles between the landing place and the pole.

It was arranged to cover 10 miles daily, and it is apparent that this scheme was carried out up to the moment they reached the pole.

The expedition consisted of 28 officers and scientists in addition to a crew of 23 picked men from the British royal navy.

Reports were current at the time the Terra Nova sailed for the Antarctic on December 14, 1912, to bring back the Scott party that some of the members of the relief expedition had expressed grave doubts as to whether Captain Scott and his fellow explorers would ever return. No reason was given for these doubts, but they were freely bruited abroad.

Mrs. Scott left London five weeks ago for New Zealand to meet her husband there. The last direct word received from Captain Scott himself was brought by the commander of the Terra Nova from the southern ice regions when she returned to Akaroa, New Zealand, about a year ago.

A Brief Message.

The brief message was in Captain Scott's own handwriting and said:

"I am remaining in the Antarctic for another winter in order to continue and complete my work."

Captain Scott had shortly before sent back a report to his base at McMurda Sound, showing that on January 3, 1912, he had reached a point 150 miles from the pole and was advancing toward his destination.

The dispatch from Oamarau, N. Z., this morning shows that in 15 days he covered the remaining 150 miles, having traveled at the rate of 10 miles a day.

It was on his return that he and his party were overcome by one of the most terrific blizzards so prevalent in the Antarctic region.

The rate of Captain Scott's attainment of the South Pole, January 18, 1912, shows that he reached the goal of his expedition almost exactly one month after Captain Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer. Captain Amundsen's report sent to King Haakon of Norway read:

"Pole attained 14th-17th December, 1911. All well."

The report of Captain Scott was destined not to be received by the waiting world until after his death. No details had come to hand this morning as to how the records of Captain Scott were found, but that he arrived at the pole on the date mentioned was definitely known.

Members of the Expedition.

The principal members of the expedition, besides Captain Scott were: Lieutenant G. R. Evans, R. N., second in command; Dr. E. A. Wilson, chief of the scientific staff, zoologist and artist; Lieut. V. L. A. Campbell, R. N., leader of the eastern party; Lieut. H. L. L. Pennell, R. N., magnetic and meteorological work; Lieut. H. E. de P. Rennick, R. N., of the western party.

Lieut. H. R. Bowers, royal Indian marine; Engineer Lieut. E. W. Elley, R. N., surgeon; G. M. Levick, R. N., physician and zoologist; E. L. Atkinson, surgeon, bacteriologist, parasitologist; F. R. H. Drake, R. N., secretary.

C. H. Meares, in charge of ponies and dogs for the western party; Captain L. E. G. Oates, Inniskilling, Dragoons, in charge of ponies and dogs; Dr. G. C. Simpson, physicist, of the western party; T. Griffith Taylor, geolist; E. W. Nelson, biologist of the western party; D. G. Lillie, biologist.

A. Cherry Garrard, zoologist of the western party; H. G. Pointing, photographer of the western party; B. C. Day, motor engineer of the western party; W. G. Thompson, geologist of the western party; C. S. Wright, chemist of the western party.

Boatswain T. Feather, in charge of sledging outfit; Boatswain A Cheetham, of the Terra Nova; W. Williams, engineer of the Terra Nova; W. Lashley, assistant engineer western party; Chief Steward W. Archer, of the Terra Nova.

The news of the appalling disaster which befell Captain Scott and his companions was brought to the New Zealand port by a signalled message from the Terra Nova, the vessel which had carried the explorer and his expedition to the Antarctic, and which late last year went once again to the south to bring him and his companions back.

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His Wonderful Power to Read Human Lives at any distance amazes all who write to him.

Thousands of people in all walks of life have benefited by this man's advice. He tells you what you are capable of, and how you can be successful. He mentions your friends and enemies, and describes the good and bad periods in your life.

His Description as to past, present and future events will astonish and help you. All he wants is your name (written by yourself) your birth date and sex to guide him in his work. Money not necessary. Mention the name of this paper and get a Trial Reading free.

Herr Paul Stahmann, an experienced Astrologer, of Ober Niewsadern, Germany, says:

"The Horoscope which Professor Roxroy worked out for me is quite according to the truth. It is a very clever and conscientious piece of work. As an Astrologer myself I carefully examined his Planetary calculations and indications, and proved that his work in every detail is perfect, and that he is up-to-date in his science."

Baroness Blanquet, one of the most talented ladies of Paris, says:

"I thank you for my complete Life Reading, which is really of extraordinary accuracy. I had already consulted several Astrologers, but never before have I been answered with so much truth, or received such complete satisfaction. With sincere pleasure I will recommend you and make your marvellous science known to my friends and acquaintances."

If you want to take advantage of this special offer and obtain a review of your life, simply send your full name, address, the date, month, year and place of your birth (all clearly written), state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss, and also copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

"Your advice is useful,
So thousands say,
I wish success and happiness;
Will you show me the way?"

If you wish you may enclose 10 cents (stamps of your own country to pay postage and clerical work. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept. 1115-C, No. 177a Kensington High Street, London, W., England. Do not enclose coins in your letter. Postage on letters to England two cents.

SILVER JUBILEE!

Will you help celebrate?

"How would you advise me to observe my 25th anniversary as an Ear Specialist?" was the question Specialist Sproule asked some of his friends. Their answer was unanimously: "Give away a certain number of your treatment for Head Noises, Free."

After careful consideration, the Specialist has decided to do this, and now he wants every sufferer from Head Noises to help him celebrate by sending for a Free Treatment.

Just 25 years ago, he began curing this trouble and he has kept right on doing it for a quarter of a century. Hundreds and hundreds of people who never thought to be free from those incessant, terrible noises have secured a blessed quietness by the use of his treatment.

Moreover, every Head Noises sufferer's heart confirms the medical truth that his trouble is only too surely a red lantern of warning to tell of coming Deafness. Whether the ear-sounds are constant or occasional—whether the hearing is still acute or impaired to a greater or lesser extent Deafness will come. What more pitiful affliction? To be starving for love, yet unable to hear a word of sympathy, shut out from friends and companionship—to be only a burden and annoyance to others!

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To celebrate his Silver Jubilee, Specialist Sproule offers Free Treatment for a short time, to every Head Noises sufferer who reads these lines. He does this in response to the requests of people just like you, who suffered from Head Noises and approaching Deafness, and who have been entirely cured by his treatment.

Don't miss this Silver opportunity. Just sit down and write a note to Specialist Sproule asking for a "Jubilee Free Treatment," or write "Jubilee Free Treatment" on a post card, sign your name and address, and the treatment will come to you as quickly as the mails can bring it.

You can then see this Method for yourself. It won't cost you a cent. Don't delay and don't hesitate. Get in line to have a Jubilee yourself by getting rid of those terrible noises. Think how happy you would be to be free from them! Write right NOW. Send for Jubilee Free Head Noises Treatment and share in the Jubilee.

Deafness Specialist Sproule,
43 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.

THINKS SCOTT MADE MISTAKE IN SENDING DOGS BACK

Washington, Feb. 10.—When news of the tragic death of Capt. Scott and his companions reached headquarters of the National Geographic Society, Gilbert H. Grosvenor, the director, said:

"Everyone who has rarefully followed the methods of polar exploration originated by Peary more than 20 years ago has been considerably worried since it was learned that Scott sent all of his dogs back from the foot of Beardsmore glacier and depended on himself and his four companions to drag on sleds supplies sufficient for the trip of 1,200 miles to the pole and back.

"The efficiency of Peary and Amundsen and the great speed which they were able to attain was due to the fact that they were experienced handlers of dogs and always depended upon dogs to do their sledding. In the event that any member of the party was disabled by accident or scurvy, which had already occurred in one of the supporting parties, the other members would be seriously handicapped by the absence of dogs.

"As Americans, we are all proud to claim kinship with Scott, whose name will always go down as one of the most heroic and dauntless of English explorers, and we rejoice that the ambition of his life was realized before the end."

PEARY AND AMUNDSEN PAY TRIBUTE TO LOST EXPLORER

Washington, Feb. 10.—Rear Admiral Robert Peary, U. S. N., said when he received today the news of the death of Captain Scott and companions:

"The news comes to me as a terrible shock. Mrs. Scott and the wives and relatives of the brave men who perished with Captain Scott, and the whole British nation have my deepest, sincerest and most heartfelt sympathy and condolence."

Rear Admiral Chester, retired, a conspicuous figure in polar exploration, officers of the National Geographic Society, and the entire colony of scientists here, who had been watching the race to the south pole, were shocked.

Captain Roald Amundsen, who led in the race to the pole as against Captain Scott and other competitors, paid a glowing tribute to Scott in the course of the address he recently made here before the National Geographical Society on receiving the society's gold medal commemorating his achievement. Amundsen then said that a friendly rivalry had existed between Scott and himself, but that they always had in mind the best interests of scientific research in which both were engaged. He felt that the two British explorers, Shackleton and Scott, had done much to assist him by preliminary research in the Antarctic regions and had blazed the way for the discovery he ultimately made.

It was Amundsen's belief that Scott had achieved the south pole, and had then been delayed on his return for the purpose of gathering scientific data.

Opportunities of interest to you. Read the Classified Opportunities column on last page.

BITE BY MAD CAT MAY KILL

Mt. Clemens, Mich., Feb. 10.—Word was received from the Pasteur institute, Ann Arbor, yesterday morning that Newell Morgan is in a serious condition, with a slight chance of recovery. Last Wednesday Morgan, while stroking the fur of a pet cat, was bitten by the feline, which is said to have shown signs of rabies.

TELLS SIMPLE MIXTURE ANY ONE CAN PREPARE THAT GIVES INSTANT RELIEF FOR RHEUMATISM

This has been well known to the best doctors for years as the quickest and most reliable cure obtainable for rheumatism and backache. It has been published here for several winters and hundreds of the worst cases cured by it in a short time. "From your druggist get one ounce of Toris Compound (in original sealed package) and one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound. Take these two ingredients home and put them into a half pint of good whiskey. Shake the bottle and take a tablespoonful before each meal and at bedtime." Results come the first day. If your druggist does not have Toris Compound in stock he will get it in a few hours from his wholesale house. Insist on having the genuine Toris compound in the original, one ounce sealed yellow package prepared by the Globe Pharmaceutical laboratories of Chicago, and don't be influenced to buy some patent medicine in place of this.

EDDY HEIRS QUIT, CASH TO CHURCH

Contest of Will of Christian Science Leader Is Discontinued.

Boston, Feb. 8.—Litigation over the bequest of $2,000,000 made to the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, by Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, ended yesterday when her natural heirs joined with the trustees of the church in proposed decrees entered in the several courts involved.

Coincident with this action the Massachusetts House yesterday afternoon concurred with the senate in an enabling act which permits the mother church to accept and use the money for the advancement of Christian Science as directed by its founder.

Four stipulations compose the decrees entered simultaneously in the courts of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Sons Renounce Claims.

In these George W. Glover, of Lead, S. D., and E. J. Foster-Eddy, of Waterbury, Vt., son and adopted son of Mrs. Eddy, abandoned their suits for a share of the estate and renounce their claims to money left the church.

The trustees, on their part, consent that the administrator shall pay $5,000 for the assignment of the sons' contingent right to renew in their lifetime the copyrights upon their mother's published works. They further consent that the trustees holding $175,000 (which is the trust fund portion of the $290,000 settled on them by Mrs. Eddy in 1909 in lieu of their share of the estate) shall not further claim their rights in that fund were forfeited by their action in subsequent court proceedings.

As one of the attorneys representing Glover and Foster-Eddy, Herbert Parker said:

"The stipulations from the viewpoint of the heirs finally and conclusively terminate all present litigation, and preclude the possibility of further litigation by them with respect to the disposition of the estate.

Settlement Voluntary.

"The termination of this litigation has been brought about amicably and voluntarily on the part of the heirs, and all parties have joined in mutual consent to the entry of the proposed decrees in the several courts."

It is maintained by both parties that no consideration other than that shown in the stipulations, influenced the retirement of the heirs from a contest that has occupied the courts for more than two years.

Mrs. Eddy died at Newton, Mass., December 4, 1910. Her will, which disposed of an estate of about $2,500,000, left approximately $2,000,000 in trust to the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston. The two sons, who a year before her death had received from Mrs. Eddy $290,000 in satisfaction of all claims against her estate, attacked the will in January, 1911.

THIS WILL INTEREST MANY.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, neuralgia or kidney trouble, will send their address to him at 709 Carney building, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success. —Advertisement.

AFTER TRUST AGAIN

Government After Shoe Machinery Men Third Time.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 8.—The federal government made its third anti-trust move against the United Shoe Machinery Co. in civil suit filed here today, charging the so-called trust with wielding an alleged monopolistic power and unfair trade tactics to force the Keighley Co.—a competitor—into an unlawful contract for the leasing, sale and fixing the price hof an "inseam trimming machine."

The United States district court here was asked to terminate the contract under which the Keighley Co. gave the United company the exclusive right to lease to shoe manufacturers the "inseam trimming machine," the patent of which is held by the Keighley Co. The effect of the agreement is declared to be "to perpetuate and extend a monopoly of the shoe machinery industry in the United Shoe Machinery Co. of New Jersey."

Following are the defendants to the suit: United Shoe Machinery Co. (Boston); Keighley Co., Inc., (Vineland, N. J.); Sidney W. Winslow, Orleans, Mass.; Edward P. Hudd, Newton, Mass.; Charles Percy Keighley, Bottomley Keighley and Charles Keighley, of Vineland, N. J.

The government's petition is a severe arraignment of the "trust's" alleged unfair practices. The vigorous enforcement of its methods is declared to have driven practically all competitors from the shoe machinery industry, giving the $25,000,000 United company control of more than 99 per cent of the trade. The big corporation is described by the government as follows in the bill:

"By misrepresentation and threats it deprives its competitors of their customers. By threats it has prevented competing concerns from entering the business. It has given rebates to shoe manufacturers to induce them to use exclusively its machines. It has discontinued the sale to shoe manufacturers of all the most important machines and unlawfully devised and put into effect leases and licenses containing unreasonable and oppressive provisions, which agreements shoe manufacturers are compelled to execute in order to obtain machinery with which to equip their factories."

The company is accused of acquiring patents for valuable inventions and not using them for long periods. Persons assigning patents to the "trust" are alleged to have been required to agree to transfer for a specified time all their future patents or invention of shoe machinery.

To destroy the competition of the Keighley concern, the United company is charged with employing alleged unfair methods to make it difficult for its competitor to conduct its business successfully.

HOUSE PASSES WEBB BILL

Prohibits Interstate Shipment of Liquor Into Dry States.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Within a week the interstate shipment of intoxicating liquors with intent to violate the laws of a state will be prohibited by a national statute.

The house of representatives by a vote of almost 4 to 1 passed Saturday the Webb bill imposing this prohibition. The measure is not as strong in its terms as the Kenyon-Sheppard bill, which will be passed by the senate on Monday. A conference committee will adjust the differences between the two measures and the act as agreed upon will be presented to the President, who will approve it.

NERVES TREATED FREE

DR. FRANKLIN MILES, The Great Specialist, Gives New Book and $2.50 Worth of Neuropathic Treatment Free.

Sick people whose nerves are weak or deranged—who have weak heart, liver, stomach or bladder; blues, headache, dizziness or dullness; nervous dyspepsia, irritability, cold hands and feet, shortness of breath, palpitation or irregular heartbeat, dropsy, drowsiness, nervousness, sleeplessness, trembling, wandering pains, backache, irritable spine, rheumatism, hysteria—would do well to accept Dr. Miles' liberal offer. You may never have another opportunity.

His Book contains many remarkable cures after five to twenty local physicians and specialists failed. It also contains endorsements from Bishops, Clergymen, Statesmen, Editors, Business Men, Farmers, etc.

Send for Remarkable Cures in Your State.

His improved Treatments for these diseases are the result of 30 years' experience and are thoroughly scientific and remarkably successful, so much so that he does not hesitate to offer free treatments to the sick that they may test them at his expense.

Write at once. Describe your case, and he will send you a two-pound Treatment and a new Book Free. Address Dr. Franklin Miles, 603 Main St., Elkhart, Ind.

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FREE

Past, Present and Future Clearly Revealed.

Such Wonderful Revelations Have Never Been Made Before. They Will Surprise, Mystify and Help You.

To prove the accuracy and value of true Psychometric Astrology, I will send you free a typewritten Test reading of your life as revealed by the stars above. I will open your eyes by telling you Secret Facts known only to yourself. I will make for you wonderful revelations of past, present and future. I will convince you that Astrology is real, when honestly understood; that it will point the way to success in business, love, health, wealth and marriage. It will tell what profession to follow, changes to come; mistakes to avoid; whether friends are false or true; questions of present or future marriages, divorces, friendships, etc.

Are you in trouble, perplexed or at a loss what to do to secure your greatest desire? No matter what your past experience or what your present trouble may be, I can help you. Write to me and be convinced that Astrology is an accurate Science. Put me to the test and let me prove it to you. My answers to questions and my advice bring good luck and success in love, courtship and financial matters.

Send me your full name and address, stating whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss and the exact date of your birth; put 2 cents postage on your letter and enclose 10 cents in 1 or 2 cent stamps to cover part expenses of typing, return postage, etc., and I will send you specially prepared free test reading at once. Write plainly. Address Prof. Raleigh, Suite 202-A, No. 47 Bedford St., London, W. C., England.

On His Shoulders Hangs Much of War

IZZET PASHA.

Izzet Pasha is the new war minister of the sultan. He came into power upon the resignation of the old cabinet at the time the Young Turks again took hold of the situation.

Last year this muslin sack of "Bull" Durham was bought by more millions of men than all other high-grade smoking tobaccos combined—more than 352,000,000 sacks sold, nearly a million a day!

This homely muslin sack is a familiar sight the world over—because "Bull" Durham Tobacco is sold and smoked in every corner of the globe! It has been the standard smoking tobacco of the world for three generations.

"Bull" Durham comes to you in this plain, muslin sack because the *quality* is *all in the tobacco*—where it *belongs*. There are no "premiums" given with "Bull" Durham—the tobacco is *a premium in itself*—and more millions of smokers are discovering this every year. The sales for the last year have been greater than during any other year in the fifty-three years "Bull" Durham has been on the market.

GENUINE
"BULL" DURHAM
SMOKING TOBACCO

(Forty "rollings" in each 5-cent muslin sack)

"Bull" Durham is the cheapest luxury in the world—and the most universal. In pipe and cigarette it is the *one* luxury of millions of workers of all kinds—the *favorite* luxury of hundreds of millionaires—because this pure, honest, thoroughly good tobacco affords a degree of enjoyment and satisfaction *not found in any other tobacco!* No matter where you are, you can always get "Bull" Durham—and get it fresh. It is sold by more dealers throughout the world than any other single article of commerce!

A book of "papers" free with each 5-cent muslin sack.

Bull Durham Tobacco

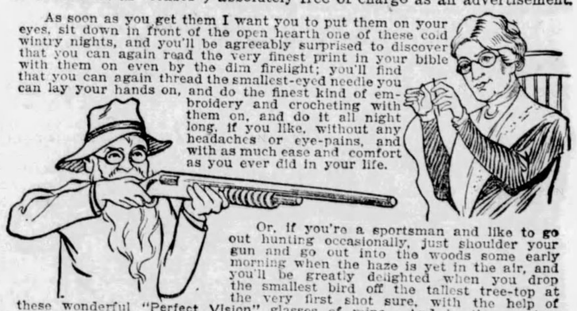
This famous "Bull" sign is the most widely known and recognized advertisement in the world. "Bull" Durham tobacco is the most favorably known and widely smoked tobacco in the world.

Glasses Absolutely Free

Don't Send Me One Cent

when you answer this announcement, as I am going to mail you a brand new pair of my wonderful **"Perfect Vision"** glasses (known in the spectacle business as "lenses") absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

As soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes, sit down in front of the open hearth one of these cold wintry nights, and you'll be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the very finest print in your bible with them on even by the dim firelight; you'll find that you can again thread the smallest-eyed needle you can lay your hands on, and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on, and do it all night long, if you like, without any headaches or eye-pains, and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.



Or, if you're a sportsman and like to go out hunting occasionally, just shoulder your gun and go out into the woods some early morning when the haze is yet in the air, and you'll be greatly delighted when you drop the smallest bird off the tallest tree-top at the very first shot sure, with the help of these wonderful **"Perfect Vision"** glasses of mine. And in the evening, when the shadows are gathering in the twilight, you'll easily distinguish a horse from a cow out in the pasture at the greatest distance and as far as your eye can reach with them on—and this even if your eyes are so very weak now that you cannot even read the largest headlines in this paper.

Now Don't Take My Word For It

but send for a pair at once and try them out yourself for reading, sewing, hunting, driving, indoors, outdoors, anywhere and everywhere, anyway and everyway. Then after a thorough tryout, if you find that every word I have said about them is as honest and as true as gospel, and if they really have restored to you the absolute perfect eyesight of your early youth, you can keep them forever without one cent of pay, and

Just Do Me A Good Turn

by showing them around to your friends and neighbors, and speak a good word for them whenever you have the chance. Won't you help me introduce my wonderful **"Perfect Vision"** glasses in your locality on this easy, simple condition?

If you are a genuine, bona-fide spectacle-wearer (no children need apply) and want to do me this favor, write your name, address and age on the below four-dollar coupon at once, and this will entitle you to a pair of my famous **"Perfect Vision"** glasses absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

Write your name, address and age on the below coupon at once.

$4 DR. HAUX—The Spectacle Man—ST. LOUIS, MO. $4

I herewith enclose this four-dollar coupon, which you agreed in the above advertisement to accept in full and complete payment of a brand new pair of your famous **"Perfect Vision"** glasses, and I am certainly going to make you stick to that contract.

My age is.....

Name .....

Postoffice .....

Rural Route and Box No.....State.....

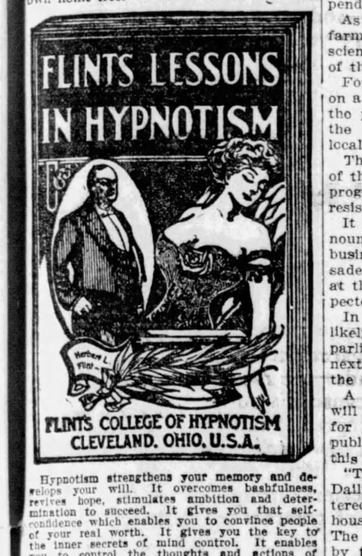
$4 $4

THIS BOOK IS FREE

The Mysteries of Hypnotism and Personal Magnetism Revealed.

Herbert L. Flint, one of the best known hypnotists in the world, has just published a remarkable book on hypnotism, personal magnetism and magnetic healing. It is by far the most wonderful and comprehensive treatise of the kind ever printed. Mr. Flint has decided to give, for a limited time, a free copy to every person sincerely interested in these wonderful sciences. This book is based upon years of practical experience by a man who has hypnotized more people than any other one person.

You can now learn about the secrets of hypnotism and personal magnetism at your own home free.



Hypnotism strengthens your memory and develops your will. It overcomes bashfulness, revives hope, stimulates ambition and determination to succeed. It gives you that self-confidence which enables you to convince people of your real worth. It gives you the key to the inner secrets of mind control. It enables you to control the thoughts and actions of others. When you understand this grand and mysterious science, you can plant suggestions in human minds which will be carried out in a day or even a year hence. You can cure bad habits and diseases in yourself and others. You can cure yourself of insomnia, nervousness and business or domestic worry. You can instantaneously hypnotize people with a mere glance of the eye without their knowledge and powerfully influence them to do as you desire. You can develop to a marvelous degree any musical or dramatic talent you may have. You can increase your telepathic or clairvoyant powers. You can give thrilling and funny hypnotic entertainments. You can win the love and everlasting friendship of those you desire. You can protect yourself against the influence of others. You can become a financial success and be recognized as a power in your community.

This book of Flint's will tell you how to learn the secret of attaining these things. Flint is the most successful and best known hypnotist in the world. He has appeared before thousands of audiences. He will carry out every promise faithfully. If you want a copy of this free book, send your name and address on a postal card—no money—to Herbert L. Flint, Dept. 603B, Cleveland, Ohio, and you will receive the book by return mail postpaid.

Sweet Elder and Buchu
KIDNEY PILLS
The guaranteed cure for all Kidney and Bladder troubles, as Backache, Pain in Side, Weakness and inflamation of Kidneys or Bladder. No cure, no pay. By mail 50c. Sweet Elder Remedy Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

FITS CURED NO CURE NO PAY—In other words you do not pay our small professional fee until cured and satisfied. German American Institute, 981 Grand Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

Read the Classified Opportunities column on last page—this issue.

LLOYD-GEORGE HITS FEUDALISM

Campaign of Years Planned to Cure the Ills of English Rural Life.

London, Feb. 7.—Following Chancellor Lloyd-George's speech on the land problem, the parliamentary correspondent of The Daily News now outlines some of the main features of his policy for the regeneration of rural and urban life.

The Acland committee, appointed to investigate the problem, is now preparing to report, and, according to The Daily News, there is abundant evidence available to justify the following forecast of the reform plans:

Statutory establishment of a minimum wage of at least £1 ($5) weekly for agricultural laborers.

Every laborer who requires a cottage to have one with a plot of land independent of the farmer or landlord.

As a consequence of these reforms farming will have to be placed on a scientific basis, including the extension of the co-operative principle.

For urban conditions, rating reform on a large scale must be tackled, when the present departmental inquiry into the relations between imperial and local finances is concluded.

The Daily News man dispels the idea of the conservative press that the land program has been shelved owing to resistance in the cabinet.

It asserts that the chancellor's pronouncement means that a very drastic business organization of the land crusade is complete, but that legislation at the coming session is not to be expected.

In fact, the land measures are unlikely to be passed during the present parliament. It is a mandate for the next parliament that will be sought by the chancellor.

A land, wages and housing program will then occupy the house of commons for several years. In the meantime public opinion must be instructed, and this is Lloyd-George's immediate task.

"Tremendous opposition," says The Daily News, "is likely to be encountered from the landed Tories, and the house of lords will do its very worst. The chancellor, however, is undaunted by the magnitude of his task. He is convinced that the supreme aim of Liberalism must be, in those coming years, to supplement freedom of trade by freedom of opportunity—a chance of an inalienable home for every family in the English country."

With reference to the Acland committee's report, The Daily News' correspondent says:

"The truth about the feudal system, as it survives in the countryside, will be ruthlessly exposed without bias or exaggeration. Indeed, from what is learned of the evidence, exaggeration would not be easy. Conditions in English villages prove to be far graver than Lloyd-George deemed conceivable."

DEPOSITORS FEARED WAR

$15,000,000 November Withdrawals From German Banks.

Berlin, Feb. 6.—Official statistics show withdrawals from German savings banks, as a result of the war panic of November, even larger than the withdrawals during the Morocco crisis in 1911.

The total withdrawals for November are estimated at from $15,000,000 to $17,500,000, as compared with about $8,750,000 during the Morocco panic. Of 37 of the largest savings banks, all but eight paid out more in November than they received.

Get Rid of Piles at Home

Simple Home Remedy, Easily Applied Gives Quick Relief and Prevents All Danger from Operation.

Send for Free Trial Package and Prove It in Your Case.

Don't even think of an operation for piles. Remember what the old family doctor said: Any part of the body cut away is gone forever. One or two applications of Pyramid Pile Remedy and all the pain, fire and torture ceases. In a remarkably short time the congested veins are reduced to normal and you will soon be all right again. Try this remarkable remedy. Sold everywhere at drug stores. Send for a free trial package and prove beyond question it is the right remedy for your case, even though you may be wearing a pile truss.

Just send in the coupon below at once for the free trial treatment. It will show you conclusively what Pyramid Pile Remedy will do. Then you can get the regular package for 50 cents at any drug store. Don't suffer another needless minute. Write now.

FREE PACKAGE COUPON

Pyramid Drug Company, 302 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall Mich. Kindly send me a trial treatment of Pyramid Pile Remedy at once, by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper, so I can prove its splendid results.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....State .....

ENDS THE MISERY OF WEARING WORTHLESS TRUSSES

How 60 Days Trial Is the Only Safe Way to Buy Anything for Rupture.

Here is something absolutely GUARANTEED to keep rupture from coming out—something that does away with the misery-causing leg-straps and body-springs.

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg-straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why druggists should no more be allowed to fit trusses than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the cure and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60 day test without risking a penny.

Box 14—Cluthe Co., 125 E. 23rd St., New York City

SIXTEEN ARE KILLED

Mine Guards Meet Strikers in W. Virginia Mountains.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 11.—For the third time in the history of West Virginia, martial law is in effect. Portions of four counties today are in control of the state militia following a battle yesterday between the striking miners of the Kanawha coal fields and deputy sheriffs, railroad officers and mine guards.

In a clash near Mucklow yesterday 16 persons were killed and probably two score injured. Twelve of the dead were miners and four were state officers.

Five companies of state militia ordered out last night by Governor Glasscock reached the strike zone before midnight. A sixth company was on the way, due to reach the troubled district some time this morning.

Trouble in the mine districts began April, 1912. Since that time the militia has twice invaded the Paint and Cabin Creek districts of Kanawha county. The first time martial law was declared at end. Within a week the troops were ordered back into the strike territory because of rioting and bloodshed. They were gradually withdrawn and the second proclamation of martial law was never lifted. Since last Friday almost a condition of anarchy has prevailed at Paint and Cabin Creeks. Passenger trains on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad have been subjected to fire, mine guards shot and attempts made to apply the torch to the property of the various coal companies in the two districts.

Last Saturday, after a reign of terror in the strike districts on Friday night, Governor Glasscock prepared to bring the situation before the legislature of West Virginia, now in session. This, however, was not done and Sunday telegraph wires into the troubled zone were cut and the mine districts left isolated.

HOUSE WON'T LIMIT TERM

Settle Chance of Six-Year Presidential Term Bill Passing.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Leaders in congress concede today that the resolution which passed the senate Saturday limiting the presidential term to six years and making the president inelegible for re-election will not pass the house this session.

The Democratic leaders in the house do not believe it advisable, even if they have the power, to extend President Wilson's term for six years. They do not want to pass a resolution that may make him inelegible for re-election. They cannot, in common fairness, exempt him from the operation of the constitutional amendment proposed by the resolution without also exempting Roosevelt and Taft. There is a wide diversity of opinion also in the house as to just what the constitutional amendment limiting the presidential term should provide. Some favor a limitation to two terms of four years each; others adhere to the single six year term idea.

The failure of the resolution in this congress will make it necessary to reintroduce and reconsider it all over again from the start.

Emperors and Kings.

If King Victor Emanuel, as is rumored, really has the intention of taking the title of Roman emperor, he will only be following the fashion recently set in the Balkans. The czar, or emperor, of Bulgaria was, until a short time ago, only the king of that country, and his elevation to the higher rank was decided on by his majesty alone. A similar self imposed promotion took place in the case of the king of Montenegro, the ruler of the state of the Black Mountain having formerly been only a prince.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Feb. 10.—The start of the wheat market Monday showed lower quotations with liberal world's shipments and light rains in India as the chief depressing factors. In Chicago the domestic situation is still bearish with a poor cash demand. Shortly after the opening of the mart there was a little steadiness in evidence, the result of a decrease in stocks. Foreign cables were ¼c to ¼c lower. The weather is partly cloudy with generally higher temperatures and some light precipitation in the southwest. Corn was also lower at the opening.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Feb. 10	Close Feb. 8
Wheat—					
Cash	1.13¼	1.13¼	1.12½	1.12½	1.14
May	1.15⅝	1.15⅞	1.14⅜	1.15	1.16⅜
July	96⅜	96¾	96⅜	96¾	97½
Sept.	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94⅝	95
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	52½	52⅝
May	55⅜	55¾	55½	55½	56¼
July	56½	56¾	56½	56½	56⅞
Sept.	57¼	57½	57	57	57⅝
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	36¼	36⅝
May	38	38¼	38	38¼	38¼
July	38¼	38¼	38	38	38¼
Sept.	37⅝	37⅝	37	37¼	37⅜
Clover Seed—					
Cash	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.45	12.55
Feb.	12.50	12.55	12.45	12.45	12.55
March	12.57½	12.60	12.50	12.50	12.60
April	12.35	12.35	12.25	12.25	12.40
Oct.	8.60	8.62½	8.60	8.60	8.62½
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	65	65
Alsike—					
Prime	13.65	....	....	13.60	13.65
Feb.	13.65	....	....	13.60	13.65
March	13.75	....	....	13.70	13.75
Timothy—					
Prime	1.85	....	....	1.85	1.85
Feb.	1.85	....	....	1.85	1.85
March	1.87½	....	....	1.87½	1.87½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	94⅛	94¼	93⅝	93⅝	94⅝
July	91⅞	92	91⅝	91⅝	92⅛
Sept.	90⅜	90½	90¼	90⅜	90⅝
Corn—					
May	54⅞	54⅛	53⅝	53⅞	54⅛
July	54⅝	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛	54⅝
Sept.	55⅜	55⅜	55¼	55¼	55⅝
Oats—					
May	35½	35⅞	35½	35½	35½
July	35¼	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	35⅝
Sept.	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	35¼

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	93⅝	94⅛
July	....	....	....	89⅜	90⅛

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	88⅝	89⅞
July	....	....	....	90¼	90⅞

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	88⅞	89⅝
July	....	....	....	90¼	90⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	19.70	19.95	19.65	19.92	19.70
July	19.65	19.90	19.65	19.90	19.70
Lard—					
May	10.52	10.67	10.52	10.65	10.57
July	10.55	10.67	10.55	10.67	10.60
Sept.	10.60	10.75	10.60	10.75	10.65
Ribs—					
May	10.50	10.62	10.50	10.62	10.55
July	10.47	10.62	10.47	10.62	10.52
Sept.	10.65	10.67	10.65	10.67	10.62

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Butter steady; creamery, 27@34½c. Eggs, easy; receipts 6,259 at mark cases included. 19@21c; refrigerator, firsts, 16½ 17c; firsts, 22¼c. Potatoes, strong; receipts, 75 cars; Michigan, 49@50c; Minnesota, 47@50c; Wisconsin, 45@50c. Poultry, alive, steady; Turkeys, 15c; chickens, 16c; springs, 16c.

New York Produce.

New York, Feb. 10.—Flour dull. Wheat—Bearish weekly foreign statistics, disappointing cables, and renewed peace talk from abroad resulted in a half cent decline in wheat this morning. May 99 15-16c@$1.00¼. Pork firm. Beef firm; lard firm; middle west $10.55@10.65. Raw sugar steady; Muscovado 89 test, 2.98c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.48c; molasses steady. Hay dull. Hides firm. Leather firm.

Poultry firm; fresh killed western chickens, 12@20c; fowls, 13@16½c; turkeys, 14@24c.

Butter, steady; receipts, 5,526 tubs; creamery, extras, 37½@38c; firsts, 34@36¼c; seconds, 31@33½c; thirds, 29@30c; creamery, held, extras, 34@35c; firsts, 31@33c; seconds, 29@30½c; state dairy, finest, 34@35c; good to prime, 29@33c; common to fair, 23@28c; process, extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 25@25½c; seconds, 21@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@25c; factory, June make, firsts, 22@23½c; factory, current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 21@21½c; packing stock, June make, 20@21½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20@20½c; No. 3, 17@19c.

Cheese—Market steady; receipts, 1,138 boxes; state, whole milk, held, white specials, 17½@18c; do. held, white or colored, average fancy, 16½@17c; state, whole milk, held, lower grades, 14@16c; state, whole milk, winter specials, 16@16¼c; state, whole milk, winter, average run, 15¼c; do. poor, 14@15c; state daisies held, best, 17¼@18c; skims, 2@13½c. Eggs—Market barely steady; receipts, 8,191 cases; fresh gathered, extras, 27@28c; extra, firsts, 25½@26c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds and lower grades, 20@23½c; fresh gathered, dirties, 18@20c; fresh gathered, checks, 16@18c; refrigerator, firsts, 20¼@21c; seconds, 18½@20c; thirds and poorer, 12@18c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, whites, good to large sizes, new laid, 30@32c; do. selected, whites, defective in size or in quality, 25@29c; western gathered, whites, 25@29c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 28@29c; do. gathered browns and mixed colors, 24½@27c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; steady; beeves, $6.50@8.90; Texas steers, $4.90@5.75; stockers and feeders, $4.75@7.60; cows and heifers, $3.00@7.40; calves, $8.50@10.25. Hogs—Receipts, 54,000; easy¼ light, $7.80@8.12½; mixed, $8.75@8.10; heavy, $7.65@8.10; rought, $7.65@7.80; pigs, $6.60@7.80; bulk of sales, $8.00@8.05. Sheep—Receipts, 28,000; weak; native, $4.85@6.10; yearlings, $6.40@7.80; lambs, native, $6.90@8.60.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Feb. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,250; active; prime steers, $8.25@8.60; butchers, $8.85@8.25; bulls, $5.25@7.00; stock beefers, $4.00@4.60; shippers, $7.20@8.10; heifers, $4.85@7.75; cows, $3.75@7.00; stockers and feeders, $4.60@6.80; fresh cows and springers, $35.00@82.00. Veals, 700; active; $4.00@12.00. Hogs, 9,000; active; heavies, $8.00@8.65; mixed, $8.65@8.75; Yorkers and pigs, $8.75@8.80; roughs, $7.95@7.80; stags, $6.00@7.00; dairies, $8.80@8.75. Sheep and lambs, 15,000; active; lambs, $800@9.50; yearlings, $5.00@8.60; wethers, $5.75@6.50, a few $6.75; ewes, $3.50@6.00; sheep mixed, $5.75@6.25.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Feb. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 600; market strong. Veal calves—Receipts, 400; market steady. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; lambs, strong; sheep, steady; choice spring lambs, $9.00@9.15. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; market 10@15c higher; heavies and mediums, $8.40; Yorkers, $8.50; light Yorkers and pigs, $8.75; roughs, $7.40; stags, $6.50.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Feb. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; heavy steers, $8.60@8.85; handy fat steers, $8.25@8.60; fair steers, $5.60@7.00; choice heifers, $7.40@7.90; choice fat cows, $6.50@7.50; fair cows, $3.75@5.75; butcher bulls, $6.50@7.50; milch cows, $50@80. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; prime heavies, $8.40@8.50; heavy mixed, $8.60@8.70; mediums, $8.75@8.80; heavy Yorkers, $8.75@8.80; light Yorkers, $8.75@8.80; pigs, $7.75@8.80. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,500; prime wethers, $6.35; choice lambs, $9.25. Calves—Receipts, 700; good to choice veals, $11.

Cotton.

New York, Feb. 10.—Cotton—Futures opened firm; March, 12.51c; May, 12.33c; June, 12.26c bid; July, 12.30c; August, 12.16c; September, 11.77c; October, 11.70c; December, 11.70c; January, 11.74c.

The cotton market opened firm at an advance of 3 to 9 points in response to higher cables than due, covering and renewed support of May and July by some leading spot houses. Trading was quite active, and the market sold up to a net advance of from 10 to 14 points during the early session, with May contracts reaching 12.43c. Prices later reacted 4 or 5 points from the best under realizing.

The market was less active later in the morning, but held generally steady, about 8 to 10 points higher; private wires from Memphis said there was a slightly better spot demand, but reports were received of beneficial rains in Texas and some of the town from the south indicates that a great deal of cotton is still being held in the interior. Spot quiet; middling upland, 12.95c nominal. Estimated receipts today at all the ports are 13,000 bales, against 14,961 last week and 50,468 last year. Total for the week, 150,000 bales, against 139,451 last week and 805,448 last year. Today's receipts at Galveston, 4,65 bales, against 13,338 last year; at New Orleans, 2,711, against 3,852 last year, and at Houston, 8,774, against 18,111 last year.

Southern spot advices caused renewed firmness during the early afternoon, and the active months made new high ground for the day, and movement, calling about 13 to 17 points net higher. Realizing and Wall street selling checked the advance but reactions were comparatively limited.

Cotton spot closed steady; middling uplands, 13.05c; middling gulf, 13.30c. Sales, 100 bales.

Cotton futures closed very steady. Closing bids: February, 12.60c; March, 12.59c; April, 12.44c; May, 12.44c; June, 12.43c; July, 12.37c; August, 12.20c; September, 11.85c; October, 11.79c; December, 11.79c; January, 11.79c.

RIVER TOO COLD TO DIE IN

Washington Woman Waded In and Waded Out Again.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Mrs. Susie F. Beavers is in the hospital today, suffering from nothing more severe than a bad cold as a result of an effort to end her life last night. The waters of the Potomac were so frigid when she waded in, following a quarrel with her husband, that she waded out again and collapsed.

ECZEMA

AWFUL AWFUL ITCH

FREE TRIAL of my MILD, Soothing Guaranteed Treatment **SENT ON REQUEST.**

If you have Eczema, also called Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk Crust, Weeping Skin, etc., and will write me today, I will send you a free trial of my Wonderful Treatment that will stop the itching and should cure to stay. Besides this I will send you, free and postpaid, the most perfect book that was ever printed on Eczema, (145 pages.)

Eczema can be cured to stay, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say, **C-U-R-E-D**, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Remember, I make this broad statement after putting twelve years of my life on this one disease and handling in the meantime nearly a half million cases of this dreadful disease. Now I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will but send for a **Free Trial** of my mild, soothing treatment you will be more convinced in a day than all or anyone else could, in a month's time, tell you what my treatment will do for you. If you are disgusted and discouraged I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims.

Thousands of patients all over the country will gladly testify that I have cured them of Eczema and I believe I can do the same for you. If you will but give me a chance. By writing me today you will enjoy more real comfort than you ever thought this world holds for you. Why not send for free trial treatment now?

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, Eczema Specialist
479 Court Block, Sedalia, Missouri
Reference: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Missouri.

Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

Stops Tobacco Habit in One Day

Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium located at 652 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a free book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco has improved their health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.

As this book is being distributed free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I am tired of suffering from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. If after you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 301, Alhambra Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

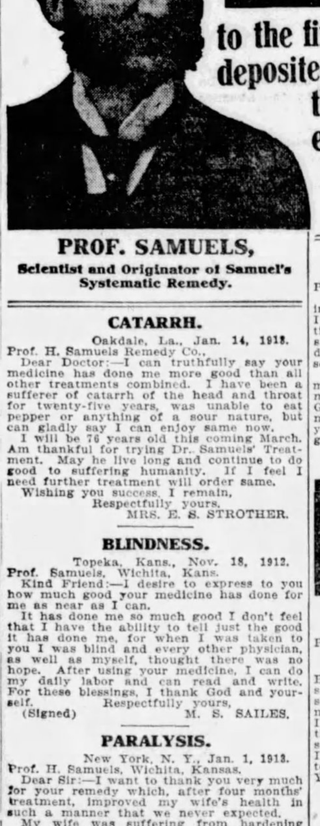
Let Me Remove Your GOITRE

$2.50 FREE Trial Treatment

Don't worry any longer about that ugly goitre. Let me send you $2.50 worth of my wonderful treatment FREE. No matter what other doctors or remedies you have tried, don't be discouraged. My treatment is different from all others. I will prove its value to you FREE in the privacy of your own home. You will be surprised at how quickly it reduces the size of your goitre, relieves choking and other disagreeable symptoms. My treatment is usually effective from the first trial. There is nothing like it for actual results. Patients everywhere report cures.

One grateful woman, Mrs. Peter M. Semingson, Linville Depot, Va., says: "There is no sign of a goitre on my neck now and I only took one treatment. My general health, too, is fine. No choking or disagreeable feeling in my throat. I cannot thank you enough for your treatment and gladly recommend it to everyone suffering with goitre."

Don't send me any money, simply write and say: "Send me your Free $2.50 Treatment in plain package." Then try it—and you'll be relieved. Don't put it off—send today. You risk nothing. Address DR. W. T. BOBO, Goitre Specialist, 958 Minty Block, Battle Creek, Mich.



PROF. SAMUELS,

Scientist and Originator of Samuel's Systematic Remedy.

WE WILL PAY $2000.

to the first person proving these letters are not absolutely genuine. We have deposited the $2,000.00 in the AMERICAN STATE BANK of Wichita, Kansas, for that purpose. People throughout the United States and many foreign countries testify to the value of this STRANGE AND PECULIAR REMEDY. Read their letters and form your own opinion.

PROF. H. SAMUELS REMEDY CO.

CATARRH.

Oakdale, La., Jan. 14, 1913.

Prof. H. Samuels Remedy Co.,

Dear Doctor:—I can truthfully say your medicine has done me more good than all other treatments combined. I have been a sufferer of catarrh of the head and throat for twenty-five years, was unable to eat pepper or anything of a sour nature, but can gladly say I can enjoy same now.

I will be 76 years old this coming March. Am thankful for trying Dr. Samuels' Treatment. May he live long and continue to do good to suffering humanity. If I feel I need further treatment will order same.

Wishing you success I remain,
Respectfully yours,
MRS. E. S. STROTHER.

BLINDNESS.

Topeka, Kans., Nov. 18, 1912.

Prof. Samuels, Wichita, Kans.

Kind Friend:—I desire to express to you how much good your medicine has done for me as near as I can.

It has done me so much good I don't feel that I have the ability to tell just the good it has done me, for when I was taken to you I was blind and every other physician as well as myself, thought there was no hope. After using your medicine, I can do my daily labor and can read and write. For these blessings, I thank God and yourself.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) M. S. SAILES.

PARALYSIS.

New York, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1913.

Prof. H. Samuels, Wichita, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—I want to thank you very much for your remedy which, after four months' treatment, improved my wife's health in such a manner that we never expected.

My wife was suffering from hardening arteries and was lying paralyzed in bed for three or four months when I accidentally heard about your remedy. Two doctors had given her up and said that she would never regain the use of her limbs. I bought an invalid's chair and we had to lift her in the chair and wheel her around in the flat; she was not able to move her arms or her legs. After two weeks' treatment, she improved so much that she regained the use of her hands and after six weeks she was able to walk around with a little help. After three months' treatment, we did away with the invalid's chair, and after four months' treatment she walked down one flight of stairs and up again. She is so much improved both bodily and mentally that everyone of her friends wonder. She can every second Sunday go to the country to visit our married daughter, traveling about eight miles with trolley car, transferring three times. If her health should fail, I will immediately send for your remedy again.

Respectfully,
(Signed) N. WORM.
593 E. 180th St., New York, N. Y.

KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Duck River, Tenn., July 26, 1912.

Prof. Samuels.

Dear Sir:—Your letter just received and contents read. In regard to my case I had a bad kidney trouble and had tried all of the kidney remedies that I could hear of, but got no relief until I took your treatment, which cured me.

With best wishes I am yours gratefully,
(Signed) R. T. PUCKETT.

HEART TROUBLE.

Roselle, Mo., Jan. 3rd, 1913.

Prof. H. Samuels Remedy Co., Wichita, Kas.

Dear Sirs:—Please excuse me for not writing to you any sooner letting you know how I am. I am just feeling fine at the present time, so I don't think I need any more medicine now at the present; if I see that the disease is coming back on me again I will send and get more medicine.

My constipation is a thing of the past and my heart don't bother me any more, and also my catarrh is lots better, too, so I thank God for the day that I sent and got your medicine. I hope you may live for many years to come to cure the sick, and may God give you strength to do so. I remain,

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) MRS. M. MUELLER.

DEAFNESS.

Bayneville, Kas., July 28, 1912.

Prof. Samuels,
Wichita, Kas.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 24th received. Will say in reply that I have nearly forgotten the history of my daughter's case of deafness, but that she has never been troubled since with the same, and that in all, I believe, I received twenty-five letters from persons everywhere asking me to write them of your treatment, and all about our case, and I answered all but one or two. Some did not send postage and others did. I told them of your treatment, how I used them, and that I believed they cured my daughter.

Yours truly,
(Signed) MRS. W. H. SCHULTE.

INDIGESTION.

Armorel, Ark., June 26, 1912.

Prof. H. Samuels.

Dear Sir:—You may use this as a testimonial. I used two months' treatment from you and can say I received more benefit than can be reckoned.

For three years I suffered untold misery from that serpent called indigestion. I tried everything, but got no relief. I had begun to think I would have to suffer to the end, but one day I read of you in a paper called "The National Rip-Saw," and made up my mind that if others that had suffered even longer than I had been cured, I could be cured, too, so I sent for and used two months' treatment and now can say I can eat anything and don't feel any symptoms of its return. If I need any more medicine, I know where you are.

Hoping you a long and successful life, I remain, Your friend,
E. C. FOLK.

A STRANGE AND PECULIAR REMEDY

CATARRH AND BRONCHITIS.

Dumfries, Minn., July 27, 1912.

Prof. H. Samuels Remedy Co.
Wichita, Kans.

Dear Sir:—Doctors said I had Catarrh, Bronchitis and Stomach Troubles. Doctored so much but did not get any relief, but then seen the ad. of Prof. Samuel's simple treatment of putting a pure liquid in the eye and I sent for one treatment, and when I had that almost used I noticed relief and then I sent for one more, and when that was used I felt all right. From 156 pounds I went up to 192 pounds. I think that is doing good.

Your respects,
(Signed) THEO. KENNEBECK.

LUNG TROUBLE.

Woodbury, Pa., May 23, 1912.

Prof. H. Samuels.

Dear Sir:—I should have written you ere this. Hope you will pardon my delay. I am glad to tell you I am stronger and I think your medicine has done me good. My cough is about gone; sometimes I cough a little in the morning. I am not short of breath and tight on my chest like I was.

I wish you success and hope many other people will be cured by your good and wonderful treatment. I don't feel that I need any more of the medicine at present, but if I find I need any will send at once for same.

Very respectfully yours,
MRS. WM. SIMPSON.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Remus, Mich., Aug. 2, 1912.

Prof. H. Samuels.

Dear Sir:—I wish to write you these few lines for the express purpose of thanking you for your very successful treatment of my wife's sickness (namely)—Bright's Disease—we consider her entirely cured of this dread malady and can say to all persons or persons desiring to benefit themselves in anything of this kind, they would do well to consult you.

We are ready and willing at any time to testify to your ability to do what you claim to do.

So with heartfelt thanks for the great good you have done, I will close. By writing myself your obedient servant,

P. F. BRADLEY,
R. F. D. 4, Box 63.

APPENDICITIS.

International Falls,, Minn., June 1, 1912.

Prof. H. Samuels.

Dear Sir:—I am pleased to say I am still improving. If I took the treatment four times a day as I should I believe I could move a house. I take it pretty regular, but sometimes I don't take it the fourth time. I don't feel the female trouble at all and my appendix hasn't troubled me since the first week in March, and I never have to take a laxative. I feel so good I don't know how to express myself. May God bless you in your good work.

I remain,
MRS. JOHN HOEY.

FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN.

Roscommon, Mich., April 25, 1911.

Prof. H. Samuels.

Dear Sir:—Your letter duly received and I must say that your treatment hit the right spot and I feel like a new man and do not think I will have to have any more now for a while.

And I am thanking you ever so much for your kindness. Hoping everything may go well with you, I remain as ever,

Yours truly,
D. F. EDMONSON.

KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLE.

Augusta, Wis., July 23, 1912.

Prof. H. Samuels Remedy Co.
Wichita, Kas.

Dear Sir:—Prof. Samuels's medicine is all right. He helped me in two months. I had kidney and bladder trouble and rheumatism. I am feeling fine now. Have no pains now. You can recommend it to any one you wish to. This is the fourth letter I have wrote to the people asking about Samuels's eye medicine. I tell them all right. They think it is so funny to put it in the eyes.

Excuse all blunders for I am pretty old, 87 years old.

(Signed) SARAH F. M'CULLOUGH.

CAN'T SAY TOO MUCH FOR IT.

Jerome, Idaho, July 22, 1912.

Dear Sir:—In regard to Prof. H. Samuels's treatment, I can't say too much for it, as I am a different woman altogether. I do all of my work now.

Well, this is all for this time. I remain as ever,

(Signed) MRS. ANNIE VOLKMAN.

HEART AND STOMACH TROUBLE.

Hot Springs, S. D., July 27, 1912.

Prof. H. Samuels Remedy Co.,
Wichita, Kas.

Gentlemen:—I wish to state that I used Prof. H. Samuel's treatment through the eyes for a case of heart and stomach trouble, which I contracted while in the army in 1898, and I could not get any relief from any of the doctors with which I treated, but after using Prof. Samuel's treatment for four months there was a decided improvement, and it has not come back to bother me since I used it, about one year ago. I only weighed 110 pounds when I began its use, but weighed 135 in four months, and still feel as good. I consider that it saved my life.

I can recommend it to any one that is bothered with heart or stomach trouble.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) J. A. R. FORBES.
Box 375.

HEART AND EYE TROUBLE.

Charleston, Miss., July 27, 1912.

Prof. H. Samuels Remedy Co.
Wichita, Kas.

At your request I will send you a few lines regarding the benefit from your treatment. Before I commenced taking your treatment I had palpitation of the heart, and a dull weary feeling. My eyes had become so that I could not see clear a short distance. Objects seem to be smoky and dim. Since taking two months' treatment of your remedy I can see clearer and a great deal farther. I feel well, and have gained in weight. My neighbors are astonished at my appearance. They say it is a mystery that taking a treatment through the eyes will cure disease. My eyes have been failing for several years, but your treatment has done great wonders.

Thanks to you and your great treatment, I remain,
(Signed) BETTIE DRAKE.

P. S.—You can use this as you see fit.

EYE TROUBLE.

Sumrall, Miss., July 29, 1912.

Prof. H. Samuels Remedy Co.

I will say in regard to your letter that I have never used a remedy that did me so much good in such a short time. My eyes were so bad I could not tell one letter from another without glasses. It cleared my eyes off so I could thread a needle without glasses. My friends were surprised. I did not use but one month's treatment.

I have received several letters from different persons asking me about your remedy, and I give it all the praise I can. Yours,
(Signed) MRS. M. J. FIVEASH,
Route 3.

PROF. SAMUELS' SYSTEMATIC REMEDY

WHAT IT IS AND WHY IT HAS WON SUCH HIGH HONORS FROM THE PUBLIC

It is a proprietary Remedy that contains no poisonous, irritating or dangerous chemical ingredients. It is what we call a natural nerve vitalizer.

The manner of its administration is through the eyes, instead of by means of the

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it insures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the low priced brands.

MIRACLE TALE EXAGGERATED

Statue of Virgin in French Village Did Not Speak.

Paris, Feb. 6.—The statue of the Virgin at Beziers, which, according to report, spoke and conferred miraculous powers when the face of the statue was cleaned of moss by a woman, is drawing great crowds of invalids and cripples. It is said that the blind have recovered their sight, and the lame have walked at this new Lourdes, in addition to the child of the woman who cleaned the statue. There is no trustworthy evidence, however, of these reports.

The authorities have found the original woman who was quoted as saying that the statue of the Virgin spoke, and she said that the story is untrue. She declares that: "My mother and myself prayed for 20 years at the tomb. Finally our prayers were heard, and my daughter and my mother were cured of serious maladies. That is all there is to it."

12 Handy Tools in 1

Automatic Combination Tool

lifts or pulls 3 tons, is a wire stretcher and splicer, post and stump puller, vise, clamp, wrench, cider press, etc. Patented automatic features make it work *easier* and *quicker*. Saves cost of eleven tools. *10 days FREE trial. State and County Agents Wanted.* Write today for booklet and exclusive territory. **Automatic Jack Co., Box 159 Bloomfield, Ind.**

AGENTS SOMETHING NEW

Selling the newly patented BRANDT Cigar Lighter is operated with one hand, gives an instantaneous light every time the button is pressed. No electricity, no battery, no wires, non-explosive. Strikes a light without the aid of matches. Lights your pipe, cigar, cigarette, gas jet, whenever and wherever it is wanted. Works with one hand and never fails. Something new. Big demand. Everyone wants one. Write quick for wholesale terms and prices. **R. W. BRANDT LIGHTER CO., 42 Hudson Street, New York City.**

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED.

Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted sent free. **VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., WASHINGTON, D.C.**

HELP WANTED.

WANTED: A MAN OR WOMAN all or spare time to secure information for us. Work at home or travel. Experience not necessary. Nothing to sell. GOOD PAY. Send stamp for particulars. Address M. S. Y. A., 539 L Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

AGENTS WANTED.

Have You a Few Hours to Spare?

We want a man or woman in each town. No capital needed. An hour's work shows dollars earned in spare time. Pocket sample 400 per cent profit. G. C. Mfg. Co., Dept. 16, 20 Warren St., N. Y.

WE PAY $80 A MONTH SALARY and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce our everlasting poultry and stock powders. Address BIGLER COMPANY, X518 SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

125 CARDS 10c. Flowers, Birthday, Lovers, Etc. Some embossed in lovely colors. Guaranteed to please or your money back. **AMERICAN CARD CO.** Dept. 22 SPANGLER, PA.

NEW YORK.

$1400 Cash Needed

188 Acres, 12 Cows, Machinery.

The dairy farms of Delaware County, N. Y., earn $4,000,000 yearly; this is one of them, and a good one, too; spring and brook-watered pasture for 20 cows, smooth fields cutting 30 tons hay, 800 cords wood, 100 barrels apples in season; 2-story, 7-room house, barn 40 x 40, other outbuildings; near neighbors and school; owner unable to care for it longer, must retire; if taken now he includes 12 cows, brood sow, 2 sheep, machinery and tools; only $3,500, very easy terms. This farm will pay for itself in two years. Read all about it and traveling directions to see it and a 124-acre farm for $1,000, page 58, "Strout's Farm Catalogue 25," 2nd Edition. Write today for free copy. Filled from cover to cover with reliable information about soils, products, markets, climate, schools; and bargains in money-making farms throughout the Eastern States. More for your money here today than the same money will buy anywhere else on earth. Get the facts. Station 105, E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

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Can be mended in a few minutes BY YOU! NO experience necessary. We guarantee to mend any leaks in ALL GOODS MADE OF RUBBER, or refund your money. Send 15c for SAMPLE, containing 2 rubber patches worth 50c and instructions how to mend your rubber goods. Try a sample and if they don't prove satisfactory we will gladly refund your money. Sold only by CROWN RUBBER PATCH CO., Room 102, Patterson Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.

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I will send a handsome 1913 P. C. art calendar in 8 colors and gold, and a big assortment of Easter and other post card novelties for 4c postage if you will show my cards to 5 friends. **L. H Fogelsanger, 233 South 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.**

TO SPECIALIZE IN SPECIAL SESSION

Democrats Will Limit Themselves to Tariff and Banking Laws.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Information obtained today from public men who recently have conferred with President-elect Wilson indicates that the legislative program to be submitted to congress at the special session will be limited to two questions—revision of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law and amendments to the laws that will insure a sound banking and currency system.

To a recent caller at his office in Trenton, the President-elect referred to the prophecies that have been made that the forthcoming revision of the tariff will result in wide-spread disturbance to business.

He added that in his opinion a sound banking and currency system should be devised that such disturbance may be minimized as far as possible.

Would Restrict Work.

Sentiment is growing in congress that activities at the special session should be restricted. It is pointed out that the Democratic pary is committed to enact legislation on four big questions: The tariff, banking and currency, supplemental laws regulating interstate corporations and Philippine independence.

The President-elect is understood to have stated recently that he will not ask congress to pass a law at the special session granting Philippine independence as authorized in the pending Jones bill.

Wilson has been assured that the questions to be considered at the special session will be limited to those upon which he recommends action.

One prominent leader of the house advised the President-elect to recommend in his message to the special session, that congress confine its labors to the tariff. Governor Wilson thereupon expressed his opinion that laws should be enacted that would prevent, if possible, disturbance to business that might be expected to follow the enactment of a new tariff law.

Have Big Tariff Job.

The leader who advised that the activities of the session be limited to the tariff argued this way:

"We are pledged to revise the tariff. We have a big job on our hands. In order to do it efficiently it is highly essential that the attention of our membership shall be riveted at all times to this particular question."

The President-elect has made it plain he will not reach a final conclusion as to the extent of the legislative program until he has had an opportunity in his official capacity to confer fully with the Democratic leaders in congress.

'BEAUTY FOLLOWS THE BALLOT'

Such Is Declared Experience of Some Suffrage Workers.

Washington, Feb. 6.—"Beauty follows the ballot" in effect a declaration made by Mrs. Glendower Evans, of Boston, one of the leaders at National Suffragist headquarters here, is expected today to win many converts to the cause of universal suffrage. Mrs. Evans told an audience last night that giver the right to vote a woman could renew her youth.

"Until I learned what it was to vote," she said, "and voted in the school elections, I did not have any interest in anything, political or commercial, but now I can absorb the great questions with more interest than most men and, I think, with as much understanding.

"One friend of mine stated that she had been made 10 years younger by gaining the vote. Women will continue to be ill treated and underpaid until they get the vote."

Leaders in the suffragist movement are redoubling their efforts to convert the men of Washington, especially now that the adjournment of congress is approaching.

GOOD WORD FOR CHICAGO FEET

Shoe Dealer Admits They're Large, but They're Also the Prettiest.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—"Chicago women have larger feet than the women in any other city, but their feet are the most perfectly shaped," said President J. B. Sheehan of the Retail Shoe Dealers' Association, in an address before the members last night.

"The feet of the Chicago women," he continued, "are the prettiest and most shapely because they go in for sensible shoes. New York and Philadelphia women as well as those of the other large cities have smaller feet, but they are not perfect by any means. A foot is judged by its shape and not its size.

"The average size shoe worn by Chicago women is a 5 B last. Women of the other big cities of the world average about 4 1-2.

DRUMMERS MAY VOTE BY MAIL

Champ Clark Backs Bill to Allow Ballots to Be Sent Like Letters.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Speaker Champ Clark thinks it unfair that physicians, drummers and others whose business calls them away from their residences at uncertain dates should be disfranchised because they are not at home to register and to vote on dates fixed by law.

The speaker received the support of the Traveling Men's association last spring and now he is out in support of a change in the law by the several states allowing the right of vote under affidavit by mail. A bill conferring the right to vote for congressmen is before the house committee, but the states have the power to regulate generally the right of suffrage. The speaker has issued this statement on the subject.

Drummers Complained.

"Last fall, while campaigning in Iowa, I ran into a crowd of drummers on the cars and of course they were all discussing politics, whooping it up for Wilson, Taft and Roosevelt. Several were lamenting the fact that they would be compelled to lose their votes by reason of absence from home on election day and wanted to know of me why congress does not pass a law enabling drummers to vote wherever they happen to be. I explained to them that congress had no power to fix qualifications for suffrage, but that conversation set me to thinking on the subject and the light vote cast in November caused me to think some more.

"Besides the hundreds of thousands of drummers, here are other thousands of voters necessarily absent from home on business on election day—students, preachers, doctors, railroad men, etc.

Kansas Has Such Law.

"Most assuredly it is desirable for the public welfare that all good citizens should vote. In view of the foregoing facts, my suggestion is that state legislatures should pass laws enabling those necessarily absent from home on election day to vote. It easily could be arranged and safe guarded by providing that regulation ballots be furnished such persons to be marked, signed, sworn to and returned to the proper election officers.

"Kansas has such a law. While the legislatures are at it, they would do well to change the election day from Tuesday to Monday, so that the drummers who spend Sunday at home would not lose both the Mondays and Tuesdays to vote. Congress should join in this change of election day.

"I most modestly submit my little reform to the consideration and judgment of state legislatures."

MAKE RENO DIVORCE LESS EASY

Women Petition Legislature to Require Year's Residence.

Reno, Nev., Feb. 7.—Three hundred women went to Carson City today to urge the legislature to change the divorce law of this state so as to require a residence of twelve, instead of six months. The assembly has made divorce legislation a special order of business for today. Several Reno business men, who profit by the presence of the divorce colony, have been waging a fight to prevent a change of the law. Governor Oddie, in his message, urged a change.

FRIEDMANN CURE HERE

Pittsburg Doctor Brings Serum to United States.

New York, Feb. 7.—Hurrying homeward from abroad with tuberculosis serum in his possession that he says is the first of the widely-discussed Friedmann culture to be brought to this country, Dr. Austin B. Heid, a physician of Pittsburg, arrived on the steamship Potsdam from Europe yesterday and at once took a train for his home, where his wife, a consumptive, awaits the arrival of what Dr. Heid hopes will be a cure for her.

Dr. Heid has enough bacilli only for one patient, he declares. That patient will be his wife. Dr. Heid was met at quarantine by Dr. Milton H. Foster, of the Ellis Island health service, and questioned in behalf of the United States government about the Friedmann cure. Dr. Heid told Dr. Foster he had been convinced of the efficacy of the cure and had obtained from Dr. Friedmann just enough serum to treat a patient suffering from tuberculosis of the bone.

Dr. Freidrich Franz Friedmann, the German scientist who discovered the serum, last month was offered $1,000,000 by Charles E. Finlay, a banker of this city, if he would cure 95 out of 100 patients to be placed under his care. The banker's interest in the serum resulted from the fact that a relative by marriage suffers with tuberculosis.

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You take the trouble and I'll take the risk. I will lend you one of the latest style instruments and records for a trial—

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and without promise or obligation on your part. *I mean every word of this.* You need not send me one cent or make any deposit.

My Free Trial Offer—Read It I want you to have one of these brand new and latest models for the endless pleasure and education it will afford you and your children. Just sit down *now* and write for my *Free* catalog of Victors, and Victrolas and records. When you get the catalog select the instrument you prefer and on receipt of your request I will immediately ship you the talking machine of your choice. If you decide you want it after the trial it is yours—and you can pay for it on my easy terms of payment. If you decide you don't want it, return at my expense—there will be no argument.

The Victor Talking Machine or Victrola gives you in your own parlor a *perfect* reproduction of the world's greatest orchestras, bands, singers, actors, minstrels, pianists, violinists and speakers—people you would pay many dollars to hear if you could even get to hear them.

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Send us a hurry-up postal for your own free suit offer and complete free sample outfit, charges prepaid. Your suit will prove a magnet—draw the crowd—compel admiration—orders will swiftly follow your appearance on street—"BOOK OF GOLD" does rest—positively no competition!

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GREAT CENTRAL TAILORING CO., Dept. 648 Jackson Blvd. CHICAGO, ILL.

SAND GOOD FOR CORN

Farmers' Crops in It Stand Dry Weather Well.

It does not take an expert to see that the sandy land is coming into its own. Only a few years ago this land was considered of little value as a farming proposition. People were reluctant to settle upon it and did so only after all the heavier soil had been taken up. They were almost afraid to bury their dead in the sandy soil for fear it would blow away.

However, when experience with sandy soil increased and men learned how to handle it, sentiment changed. Farmers living on hard land in Kansas who can sell are buying the sandy land.

Even after it was proved that the sandy soil is best for wheat, many still thought it was not good corn land. But it has been demonstrated that corn in sandy soil will stand more drouth and is easier worked than on hard land. Corn will also stay green longer and in most cases this year has produced more to the acre than hard land corn. In case of a long wet spell in the spring, which frequently drowns out the corn, the sandy fields come through in the best shape.

M. E. Hinman of Kansas has several sections of land. He raised this season over 8,000 bushels of wheat and about the same number of bushels of corn. For several years he has made corn a specialty. He believes in corn as a money-maker.

Regardless of dry weather, Hinman plows his corn as long as he can get a team through without breaking it down. He has paid as high as $5 a day for teams to plow corn through harvest and feels it paid him. He raises corn, and good corn, when many of his neighbors have failed, who stopped plowing because it was too dry. He never stops for drouth. He keeps the dirt stirring and never fails when he does it.

When corn was high he sold it, but this year he is feeding several carloads of spring calves.

ABNORMAL MILK CAUSE

Milk abnormalities are important owing to their secondary action in producing disease in man. The following classification will be found of interest:

Watery Milk—This is distinguished by an absence of fat and casein and an excess of water. It is bluer in color and of a relatively higher specific gravity. It is caused by poor, watery food aid by disorders of the stomach or bowels.

Curdled Milk—Premature coagulation of milk is of common occurrence in cow-milk. It may be caused by any of the following conditions. Digestive disorders, sour foodstuffs, diseases of the udder, especially inflammation and swelling, in advanced pregnancy.

Nymphomaniacal Conditions—Overheating of the body from movement or exercise.

Non-buttering, Fermenting, Frothy Milk—This is to be found in digestive disorders, in udder diseases and in the presence of micro-organisms, always presupposing, of course, that the fault does not lie in the method of making the butter.

Slimy and Stringy Milk—In this condition the milk may be drawn out in long, tough threads. It is the result of bacterial infection. The causal organism seems to be macillus lactis viscosus, a form first found by Adametz in surface waters. Ward has found this germ repeatedly in water tanks where milk-cans are cooled, and under these conditions it is easy to see how infection of the milk might occur.

Soapy Milk—A soapy flavor in milk was traced by Weigmann and Zurn to a specific bacillus, bascillus lactis saponacer, which, they found, gained access from the litter in the stall.

Blue Milk—Blue milk has been known for many years; it appears on the surface of milk, first as isolated particles of bluish or gray color, which later become confluent. It is of bacterial origin.

Red Milk—The most common trouble of this kind in milk is due to the presence of blood, which is most frequently caused by some disease of the udder. There are a number of color-producing bacteria that are liable to grow in milk, but their action is so slow that they are not of much consequence.

Foreign Matter—Of foreign substances in milk the most important are: Dirt, abnormal flavoring matter, scents, pigments, drugs and poisons, also morbid substances, such as blood, pus and the various bacteria already named.

Dirt—This comes from the cow's udder, which is often smeared with dung and urine, and consists, therefore, almost entirely of this filth. If the cow be diseased with diarrhoea, enteritis, tuberculosis or other ailments, infection may be conveyed to those drinking the milk. The tail, in switching from side to side, often dislodges much filth and dirt which finds its way to the pail.

Individual cows must have attention, as every cow requires a little different handling.

TUNEFUL MINORCA ROOSTER

A freak black Minorca rooster shown at the Minnesota Poultry Association's exhibition in Minneapolis was the cause of much amusement, but bothered the judges greatly.

The rooster, Black King, has some impediment to his crow, and instead of crowing the bird yodels. The rooster's voice condition troubled the judges to such an extent that they were inclined to place him in the canary class, but finally judged him with the poultry.

The bird has taken numerous prizes at Minnesota and Iowa fairs and poultry shows.

WATCH SOIL FERTILITY

In the End It Will React to Farmer's Profit.

No open-minded person who makes an honest investigation of the subject of soils and crops can deny that the farmer is operating a wonderful chemical and biological laboratory, the processes of which are coming to be fairly well understood. An Illinois Farmers' Institute Bulletin says: One of the fundamental truths that has been thoroughly established is that "crops are not made out of nothing" but that certain chemical elements are necessary in the growth of crops as are heat and light; that some of these elements must be fed to the plants through the soil (the laboratory) and that the farmer (the chemist) through the art and science of agriculture, must provide it into proper solution.

Of course, the land must be well drained because too much water dilutes the plant food solution, cools the soil and prevents areation. Active organic matter must now be supplied as it is the life of the soil, making the chemical changes necessary and providing the medium for the development of the necessary bacterial life, because no matter how large the quantities of all the elements of plant food the soil may contain, or which may be applied in an inert form, plants cannot use them until the chemical changes brought about by the bacteria, take place.

The continuous cropping of land for 60 or more years together with the removal of all crop residues, has depleted the soil organic matter, both active and inactive, while the natural deposits of lime have leached into the subsoil or have escaped into the lower lands by erosion, hence, even where soils are not acid, the application of ground limestone is needed to hasten the solution of the mineral elements of plant-food, phosphorus, potasium, iron, sulphur. If the soil is acid, the application of limestone is absolutely necessary to profitable crop production, as bacteria cannot flourish in a soil where there is no free carbonate of lime. If lime is needed nothing else will take its place and there can be no high state of fertility without free carbonate of lime and humus.

When fine ground natural limestone is applied to the soil it does not attack any of the elements of the soil, but the acids in the soil attack the particles of stone and become neutralized, the soil is somewhat sweetened and the bacteria can work; this has the effect of inoculating clay soils, black or yellow, making them mellow, crumbly, admitting the air, following the fertility brought to the surface from the subsoil by evaporation and plant growth, to be leached back into the surface six or seven inches of soil for use in crop rotation.

Lime is absolutely necessary to the formation of humus as well as its retention; it has been known and used in various forms for more than 2,000 years.

WORKMEN AS FARMERS

Edward M. Thiery in Leslie's.

Take a river steamboat down the muddy Ohio on a summer day for a sight that will sugegst the countries of Southern Europe. Just when you imagine you have left the mills and furnaces of Pittsburg behind, you come upon a little colony of farmers clustered on the river bank—men, women and children of every conceivable nationality, tilling the soil. It is Ambridge, Pa. The town has been misnamed; it should have been "Cosmopole." It is another of the throbbing industrial towns skirting the Pittsburg district, and until I visited it I believed there was no such thing as a combination of industry and agriculture.

There are located the principal works of the American Bridge Co. They build the world's bridges there and in spare hours they teach the world new ideas on intensified farming. There are almost 2,000 bridge workers; men from almost every country under the sun, and a worthy percentage of them make 60 acres of land along the river bank perform feats of production that would surprise the scientific farmer.

The interesting part of these novel truck gardens is the fact that they form a new and unique idea in industrial welfare work. The truck gardens are something of their own, conceived by the manager of the Ambridge works, F. T. Cadmus, and carried on for the benefit of employes of every nationality on land owned by the company. Approximately 240 different families—for the most part the families of men in the laboring class, who earn $2.50 a day or less—profit from the gardens.

The tillers raise everything at practically no expense whatever except the time they put in caring for the gardens.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small Mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet; tells how. Hencock, 102 Charles st., Lockport, N. Y.

Great Development Tunnels of Colorado give new chances for fortune. Valuable information free. H. G. Fowler, 2543 W. 37th Ave., Denver, Colo.

Special: You can get some fine Oklahoma town lots, that have been sold at $60 and $65 each and forfeited, by paying balance due of $10 to $17. Warranty deed. Address Ingram, Delaware, Okla.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Be a Detective—Earn $150 to $300 per month; travel over world. Stamp for particulars. National Detective Agency, Dept. P-5, Chicago.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES make supporters; $12.00 per hundred; no canvassing; material furnished; stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Dept. B 102, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 25, Kalamazoo, Mich.

MAKE a Comfortable Living at Home Sewing plain seams. All home work. No canvassing. Any ordinary machine. Steady. Sewers wanted in each town, small town especially. No triflers needed. State how much time can sew. Send ten cents for postage, samples, etc. Returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing Dept. O. Rehoboth, Delaware.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

For Sale—80 Acres near Defiance, O. For particulars write Charles Shaver, Elkhart, Ind. R. R. 1.

125 acres, fine soil, well watered, cuts 100 tons of hay, price $8,000. Owner, Perry DuBois, New Paltz, N. Y.

100 Central Minnesota farms. Write C. D. Baker, box 31, Fergus Falls, Minnesota, for list and prices. Good soil, pure water, prairie and timber. Noted for good schools and churches. One price to everyone, easy terms. "Always a good title."

Two improved farms for sale in the famous Box-butte Potato County. These farms contain 480 acres each; there are 85 acres in winter wheat on these two farms and 300 acres are being broke this spring for flax crop; there will be about 500 acres under plow; price $30 per acre; if interested, come at once and see these fine farms, or write, enclosing stamp for reply. Address Post Office Box 87, Hemingford, Neb.

HELP WANTED.

Wanted: Men prepare as Firemen, Brakemen, Electric Motormen, colored sleeping car porters. Experience not necessary; $75 to $100 month to start on. Steady work winter and summer. Chances for promotion; large Ohio roads. Write Inter. Railway Dept. N, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Big money writing songs.—We pay hundreds of dollars a year to successful writers. Experience unnecessary. Song poems wanted with or without music—will pay one-half of profits if successful. Send us your work today. Acceptance guaranteed if available. Largest concern in the country. Free particulars. Dugdale Co., Dept. 209, Washington, D. C.

Men and women wanted for government positions, $90.00 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. Parcel Post means thousands of railway mail clerks needed. "Pull" unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. L3, Rochester, N. Y.

You Can Win in Business or Law. Prepare now for salesmanship, real estate or law. State choice. We'll train you. Send for free book—"How to Win." Business and Law League, San Francisco.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old wanted at once for Electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

AGENTS.

AGENTS—Earn $25 to $40 per week selling No-darn guaranteed Hosiery. Sales are simply doubled with our new plan; 3 pair guaranteed 2 months, 3 pr. 3 mo., 4 pr. 4 mo., 6 pr. 6 mo. Spring samples free. Nodarn Hosiery Mills, Desk 20, Dayton, Ohio.

AGENTS—$10 per day sure selling our New 1913 Styles Silk Neckwear; 3 fifty-cent ties $1.60. Monogram Gold Cuff Link and Stick Pin Set given free. Cooper made 75 sales in 7½ hours; profit $30. Free samples to hustlers. Dayton Neckwear Mfg. Co., Dept. 20, Dayton, O.

$80 per month straight salary and expens-es, to men with rig, to introduce Poultry Remedies. Write quick. Eureka Poultry Food Co., D. 620, E. St. Louis, Ill.

$2.50 per day paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavoring in tubes. Permanent position. J. S. Ziegler Co., 443-X, Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS sell rich looking 36 by 68 Imported Rugs, $1.00 each. Carter, Tenn., sold 115 in 4 days, profit $57. You can do same. Write for sample offer, selling plan; exclusive territory; sample rug prepaid by parcel post, 98c. O. Condon, Importer, Stonington, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE—Investing For Profit Magazine. Send me your name and I will mail you this magazine absolutely Free. Before you invest a dollar anywhere—get this magazine—it is worth $10 a copy to any man who intends to invest $5 or more per month. Tells you how $1,000 can grow to $22,000—how to judge different classes of investments. The Real Earning Power of your money. This magazine six months Free if you write today. H. L. Barber, Publisher, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

MAGIC GOODS, Cards, Dice, Books, etc. Catalog free. D. B. Smythe Co., Newark, Mo.

Heirs. Thousands of families are wanted to claim fortunes. Many now living in poverty are rich, but don't know it. Our 400-page index, entitled "Missing Heirs and Next of Kin," alphabetically arranged, contains authentic list of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes. Also contains Chancery Court of England and Ireland lists, and Bank of England unclaimed dividend list. Thousands of names in book. Yours or your ancestors' names may be among them. Send 2c stamp at once for free book-let. International Claim Agency, W. Pittsburg, Pa.

Midget pocket cigar lighter; smallest, handiest, neatest and most durable lighter ever made; nothing to get out of order; easily operated and refilled; only 15c, to introduce our catalogue of novelties and toys. Hoover Bros., Bargain House, Troy O.

Honest young man, born farmer, wants long loan or partner on irrigated land near Ex. Sta. Paul. Brigham, Parma, Id.

10c each for names of poultry owners. Permit and contract 12c, which we refund with first payment. "Poultry Manager," 1428 East 82d St., Cleveland, Ohio.

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CHEAP Patented State School Lands, South Texas, $1 an acre cash, balance ten years. For all particulars write F. A. Connable, Trustee, 412 Commercial Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

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GUARANTEED Boy's Watch or Girl's Gold-plated bracelet given boys and girls for placing sample packet seeds with friends. Outfit free. P. Peoples Co., B-83, York Haven, Pa.

FOR SALE.

For Sale—Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs, 15 for $1; $30 for $1.50; 100 for $4. "Booking orders now." Samuel Wickham, R. 5, Adrian, Mich.

MEDICAL.

Medicine Recipes and rare old Indian and for-eign herb secrets in "Herb Doctor Recipe Book" 10c. Ind. Herb Gardens, Box 509, Hammond, Ind.

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Our Offer: To Double the Sales of Our Swellest Made-to-Measure Suits and Pants, We Now Offer Every Man Who Answers, a Big Guaranteed Weekly Salary — in Addition to Cash Commissions. We Furnish Our Men Swell Suits and Raincoats as Samples FREE to Start With.

This is a brand new offer—different from any you ever saw before—and what's best of all, *we mean business* and hope *you* do. So first, understand clearly, this offer is genuine. We want a man in every town to whom we can pay a big, fat guaranteed weekly salary. And this offer is not for any chosen few —*but for everybody.* When we say everybody, we mean everybody—we mean you. With us you need no experience—no capital—no reference—no "pull" or influential friends. We take you without question and assume all the chances. You don't even have to leave your easy chair (or go to any bother or trouble) to get a regular salary job with us. That's how easy it is. *Read on and be convinced.*

This Swell Suit FREE as a Sample

We Are the Only House Big Enough to Pay Regular Weekly Salaries

We "started something" when we put out an announcement offering real salaries to tailoring agents. This you understand, is *in addition* to the big cash commissions you make on every sale. It means *double* pay. It was the first offer of a regular weekly salary ever made in this business. People thought we were crazy. But we had seen so many men easily make $35 to $65 a week on just commissions, that we figured—if it is easy to make *that much on commissions,* think how much more the average man can make with a steady, regular, weekly salary behind him. *The success of our salary plan was established over night—it was instantaneous.* So, if you ever see any of the old style tailoring agents ads again offering commissions alone—just remember what a small chance you have with them when they say, "The greatest money-making chance," etc. It *is* a chance that *you* take. *But on our salary offer we take the chance.* See the difference? *We* are the *only* house that pays you big commissions *and a Regular Salary.* And, bear in mind; we don't just pay salaries while business is good. Your pay check comes in regularly during dull times as well (we guarantee this.)

Money Talks—Are You Listening? $5 to $10 a Day Is Easy

It's a cinch to sell our swell tailor-mades and make $5 to $10 a day in just commissions (in addition to your weekly salary). Knickerbocker garments are the *final word in styles and values.* We guarantee you and your customers absolute satisfaction—or no pay—and *prepay all express.* And remember, we give you a great Sample Suit and Raincoat FREE—just to show the "*class*" that goes into every Knickerbocker garment—to help you get started. In short, we do anything that any other tailoring house offers you—only we do it on a bigger, broader more generous scale; and then *give you a salary besides.* Knickerbocker suits and pants cost less—and when sold, you know in advance your customers are going to be *more* satisfied than if they paid *twice as much elsewhere.* Our styles and quality are the guide that *leads*—and our wonderfully low prices are the goal that all have tried to reach, but failed.

GET YOUR FREE SUIT AND RAINCOAT AT ONCE

Also Our Big SALARIED AGENTS' OUTFIT

Here's a real "outfit"! We mean your *own* clothes free and our imposing Knickerbocker style book—the possession of which literally guarantees that you have the trade of your whole town bottled—sealed and labeled "mine." It's the greatest tailoring book *ever*—the crowning achievement of the biggest, most liberal, most reliable of all cash tailoring houses. There isn't a suit order in your town that this great book won't land for you. And we send everything FREE at once—prepaid. The Sample Suit and Raincoat we send will be the swellest, niftiest and classiest garments you ever laid your eyes on—made up in *any style* you desire of *any material you select.*

SALARY COUPON

Knickerbocker Tailoring Co., Dept. 368 Chicago

GENTLEMEN:—Without cost or obligation to me put my name on your *regular weekly pay roll* and send me at once your wonderful new 1913 Fashion Book, and complete outfit as offered in your special announcement.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

Fill Out This Coupon—Get on Our Pay Roll NOW!

Don't answer any other ad if you are convinced that you want *this salaried job.* But if you are *still* in doubt answer some of the other ads when you answer this. Then see what *we give you* and see what they *don't* give you. This just goes to show the difference in *our* spirit and others. They beseech you to answer their ads only. That shows who's afraid to come out into the open and measure up with our great new salary offer and big outfit. Now come on you doubters—you fellows who want to be shown. We have got "the goods" and are eager to convince you. So don't wait—just fill out, clip and mail the coupon—or a postal will do. Take our word for it, there is no better offer—this is your only chance to get a regular salary. We will give you the biggest surprise of your life. Remember, we put you on our regular weekly pay roll as soon as we hear from you. But time is precious. Shoot back the coupon—at once—NOW!

KNICKERBOCKER TAILORING CO., Dept 368, Chicago, Ill.